FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CITIZENS, YANCHO TAKOV SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING

AU311854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] A jury at the Sofia Regional Court has reviewed a criminal case of general character against defendants Atanas Borisov Tashkov, Yancho Pekov Takov and Borislav Krustev Stoyanov for smuggling and foreign currency crimes. After a thorough and detailed deliberation, the court imposed a sentence on each of the defendants of 2 years and 6 months imprisonment, and a fine of 2,500 leva.

The car which was used for illegal transportation of goods and also imported products, were confiscated by the state. The sentence has come into force and the attendants have begun to serve the punishment imposed on them.

CHIEF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR CITES CRIME FIGURES

AU302046 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Sofia, 30 Mar (BTA) -- Mr Kostadin Lyutov, the public prosecutor, announced today that the average intensity of crimes in Bulgaria in the 1971-1980 period has been 291 crimes annually per 100 thousand people.

In the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) the number of crimes has dropped by 1.4 per cent compared with the sixth five-year period, while the intensity of crimes - by 3.4 per cent, he said today before the session of the National Assembly.

Compared with 1971, in 1980 the number of rapes dropped by 33 per cent.

Although in these ten years the number of motor vehicles has doubled, the number of injured in accidents has declined and the number of killed in accidents has risen by a mere 8 per cent.

The prevailing crimes, Mr Kostadin Lyutov went on, are comparatively minor ones. In 1980, only 5.1 per cent of all the people brought to trial were sentenced to more than three years of imprisonment.

"Still the country sees a not insignificant number of hard crimes which against the back-ground of the development in the other spheres of public relations, should have already been a rare exception," said the public prosecutor.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE HUNGARIAN LEADERS

AU031721 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Grisha Filipov have sent a telegram to Comrades Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar expressing most cordial greetings and wishes on the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism.

Under the leadership of the MSZMP, the telegram says, and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the Hungarian working people have achieved noteworthy successes in all spheres of socialist construction. The Bulgarian people are genuinely happy with these successes which have been acknowledged throughout the world.

The telegram also expresses confidence that by fulfilling the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress, the Hungarian people will score further great successes in building a developed socialist society.

BCP GREETINGS TO VIETNAMESE PARTY CONGRESS

AU031704 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Greetings message from the BCP Central Committee to the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress in Hanoi, read by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, at a meeting held at a machine building plant in Hanoi on 30 March. Entitled "Always Shoulder to Shoulder"]

[Text] Dear brothers and sisters, in our ideas of struggle and labor we, the delegation of the BCP to the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress, are meeting you, the workers of the big number 1 machine building plant in Hanoi and representatives of the workers class of Socialist Vietnam -- worthy sons and daughters of the legendary heroic Vietnamese people -- with communist enthusiasm.

We thank you for the cordial worker's welcome rendered to us and for the nice words with which our party and people were addressed at this exciting meeting of friendship and proletarian internationalism.

We cordially congratulate you and together with you, we are also proud of the great successes achieved in the socialist competition campaign in honor of the fifth congress of your party.

It is a particularly pleasant task for us to convey from this high worker's rostrum to you and through you to the delegates of the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress and to all Vietnamese people the most cordial greetings of the BCP Central Committee, of all the Bulgarian communists and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, and also to wish you creative work and a successful conclusion for the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress.

During the days when the supreme forum of the Vietnamese communists is in session, millions of your proponents and friends from all over the world will follow its work with keen interest. This keen interest is a very natural one. A party's congress is being held, the party established by the immortal son of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh, who for 50 years developed and strengthened the unity of the first-rank detachments of the international communist and workers movement.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese Communist Party has consistently developed and is developing relations of fraternal friendship and unity of action with the great Lenin's party, the communist and workers parties from the countries of the socialist community and with all communists and progressive parties and organizations struggling for peace, socialism, national independence and social progress.

Today we can state the following: The Vietnamese Communist Party's contribution to the international revolutionary cause and to the world liberation process is enormous. Vietnam has shown in the most eloquent way that a nation which under the leadership of its communist party is struggling for freedom and independence, for its sacred right to resolve its destiny alone and forge its own future alone, cannot be defeated!

We know that at the present stage of socialist revolution, the Vietnamese people have met and will meet many difficulties. However, with their own efforts, courage and creative work, under the tested leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party and with the assistance and support of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the rest of the fraternal socialist countries and the world progressive public, the Vietnamese people will overcome all difficulties and hindrances, will successfully build socialism and will defend their socialist motherland.

We followed very attentively the accountability report read to the congress by Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and eminent figure of the international Communist and workers movement. Le Duan's report made a strong impression with its detailed Marxist-Leninist analysis and with its clear deductions and the scope of the outlined tasks. It is beyond any doubt that this noteworthy document and also the reports on the basic trends toward the economic development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam during the Third 5-Year Plan and up to the end of the eighties as well as on the party's building process will be an inspiring program for the work of the entire party and

of all Vietnamese working people. This will be their life's work. The moral-political unity of your glorious people, rallied around the Vietnamese Communist Party and the cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Indochina and with the other countries of the socialist family will be a reliable guarantee of this. We sincerely wish you further and greater achievements, dear Vietnamese brothers!

Dear comrades, just 1 year ago, the 12th BCP Congress determined with justification that in its 13-century-old history, Bulgaria has achieved its climax during the years of socialist building. The congress drew up a balance sheet of the achievements during the 1970-1980 period and traced the country's road during the Eighth 5-Year Plan and up to 1990.

What was Bulgaria's balance sheet? Regardless of the unfavorable international situation and difficulties, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has successfully completed the Seventh 5-Year Plan and is continuing to develop itself at one of the highest rates of development in the world. During this period, Bulgaria's national income has doubled. The realistic incomes of the people have also increased. Our industry produces in only 3 days what it produced during the entire 1939 prewar year.

Our people, rallied and united, entered 1982 at a time when, together with all progressive mankind, it will celebrate the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's great son and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement and also when the tasks set by the 12th BCP Congress on building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria will continue to be achieved.

What are some of Bulgaria's most urgent tasks?

The BCP directed the efforts of the working people toward a total intensification of the national economy, which is based on the latest achievements of scientific-technical progress, toward perfecting the socialist democracy by constantly enriching and developing the forms of people's participation in the management of society and, in the final analysis, toward more and more meeting the material and intellectual needs of the people as well as toward prosperity and happiness.

Comrades, the course of the developments fully confirms the correctness and actuality of the assessments and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 12th BCP Congress, the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress and of the congresses of the other fraternal parties. The world today faces a new and particularly dangerous political situation, provoked by the course followed by U.S. imperialism and NATO and leading to the intensification of the political military confrontation, to provocations, the intensification of the arms race and to military supremacy over the socialist countries. This course followed by the imperialistic forces is meeting a powerful counteraction. The countries of real socialism, the international communist and workers movement, the national-liberation movement and the peace-loving public are strong enough and are firmly determined to avert a nuclear disaster in the world and defend the peaceful future of mankind.

In the present alarming international situation, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which is an active member of the Warsaw Pact organization, is following and will follow in the future a consistent policy of peace, understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the world, in Europe and particularly in the area of the Balkans.

The Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people express their solidarity with the communists and all true patriots in Poland and are of the opinion that the true friends of the Polish people should help them now with deeds to overcome the crisis. This is our international duty and we will fulfill this duty.

The Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people acclaim the revolutionary victories of the peoples of Indochina. They are happy about the militant solidarity among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and about their close friendship and cooperation.

Dear Vietnamese comrades, the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the Vietnamese Communist Party, between the Bulgarian and the Vietnamese peoples is constantly growing and enriching itself.

We are proud that the motherland of Ho Chi Minh and the motherland of Georgi Dimitrov are linked with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries -- under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We are proud of the fact that our two peoples are united in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

The Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship, which has been tempered in the struggle for freedom and socialist building and also in the struggle for independence, against U.S. imperialism and the Chinese aggressors, is more and more strengthening, developing and bringing better results. The Vietnamese people have always had and will have the support of the Bulgarian people and they have always relied and can always rely on the aid of the Bulgarian people!

In the spirit of our great communist ideas and in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, our parties, countries and people have cooperated in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The ties between BCP and the Vietnamese Communist Party have developed and strengthened. The cooperation and exchanges of experience are being carried out according to the plan and they now cover not only the ties between the central committees, but also the ties between some of the local party organs.

The meetings between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Le Duan, the agreements on economic, trade, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation are tapping additional possibilities for developing the socialist integration and for promoting further, more effective ties between our two countries. Bulgaria is now rendering economic and technical assistance for the construction and exploitation of dozens of projects in Vietnam. More than 500 Vietnamese students and postgraduates are now studying in Bulgaria and in 1981 alone some 5,000 Vietnamese boys and girls received vocational training.

As far as our future relations are concerned, we are confident that they will develop and expand for the well-being of our two peoples, in the name of peace and socialism.

Here in Hanoi, Comrade Todor Zhivkov categorically stated in 1979, during the visit of the Bulgarian party-government delegation he was leading: "We, the fraternal socialist countries. together with all progressive forces in the world, will never leave the Vietnamese people in misfortune, let alone allow Socialist Vietnam to be utterly defeated!

"Always -- in the struggle for defending the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the Socialsit Republic of Vietnam as well as in building socialism -- we will be shoulder to shoulder with you, dear Vietnamese brothers and sisters."

These words are a law for each Bulgarian communist and for all Bulgarians and you can be assured that we will never change this law of the Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship!

To you and through you we express heartfelt wishes to all working people in your country for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the Fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress!

Long live the Vietnamese Communist Party -- the militant and tested vanguard of the Vietnamese people!

Long live the heroic Vietnamese people!

Long live the fraternal friendship between the BCP and the Vietnamese Communist Party, between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam!

Long live peace!

Long live communism!

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION SET UP WITH ROMANIA

AU022023 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (BTA) -- The first session of the newly set up Bulgaro-Romanian commission on cooperation in the complex mechanization of agriculture ended here.

At its first session the commission studied the possibilities for specialization and joint production of tractors and farm machinery as well as for meeting the two countries' demands and export to third market. A working programme of the commission for the 1982-1985 period was worked out, which provides for reciprocal exchange of machinery for completing all kinds of tests and the working out of offers for designing optimum machine systems. They have to meet with the requirements of the latest achievements of technical progress and to ensure a considerable increase of the labour efficiency at reducing the energy consumption. Two working groups are set up with the commission -- on mechanization of agriculture and on specialization and joint production in tractor-building and the manufacture of farm machinery.

TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA

AU041924 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Havana, 4 Apr (BTA) -- The ministers of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Khristo Khristov and of Cuba, Mr Ricardo Cabrizas, signed a 1982 trade protocol and an intergovernmental agreement on technical servicing of the machines Bulgaria imports to Cuba and on training of personnel here last night.

The lists of commodities are planned to extend and become diversified. The 1982 trade is expected to reach some 300 million transferrable roubles. Bulgaria will export to Cuba mechanical engineering output, complete projects, equipment for the citrus production, farm machinery, electric and I.C.E. trucks, bottling lines and consumer goods. Imports from Cuba include sugar, molasses, nickel, citrus fruits, decorcpe marble and consumer goods.

Mr Hkristo Khristov was received by Mr Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politubro of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy chairman of the State and Ministerial Council, minister of transport; Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy chairman of the State and Ministerial Council; by Mr (Umberto Perez), candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the Central Planning Commission; and by Mr Antonio Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and other officials.

At these meetings the Cuban side made a high assessment of the trade and economic cooperation with Bulgaria, on the achievements in this field in 1981 and of those scheduled for 1982. It was emphasized, that the all-round deepening of their economic relations and the great results were a very good basis for the fulfillment of the agreements and the future tasks in the spirit of the instructions and guidelines for development outlined by Bulgaria and Cuba's top leaders -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Fidel Castro.

Mr Khristo Khristov and Mr Ricardo Cabrizas, reviewed the development of trade and of the various trade and economic cooperation, including on third markets, as well as different matters of the multilateral cooperation within the CMEA framework.

Today the delegation led by Mr Khristo Khristov left for Nicaragua.

POLAND'S JARUZELSKI ARRIVES IN PRAGUE 5 APR

LD051058 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Excerpts] [Announcer] At the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, has arrived on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

A report on the welcome at Ruzyne Airport has been prepared by Petr Voldan and Stanislav Benda: Cheers can be heard; the state flags of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic at the Ruzyne Airport in Prague welcome Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who is descending the stairs from the special aircraft. He was accompanied to Prague by an honorary flight of fighter aircraft of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The official friendly visit of the highest Polish representative to Czechoslovakia is beginning, Comrade Gustav Husak goes forward to meet Comrade Jaruzelski. Both state leaders shake hands. (?Another greeting) is given by Comrade Lubomir Strougal and other top Czechoslovak party and state representatives. Comrade Husak introduces them in turn to the Polish guest. Pioneers [words indistinct] the Polish guests and give them beautiful bouquets of red carnations. Hands are shaken. We are describing the first moments of the welcome of the Polish party and state delegation to Czechoslovakia. Everything is ready for the military honors. On the airport apron stands an honorary military, complete with banner. There is military music, a short distance away there is an artillery battery which will accompany the national anthems of both countries with a 21-gun salute.

More cheering is heard. Comrade Jaruzelski approaches the (?main part) of Ruzyne Airport where he is enthusiastically greeted by Prague workers. [Loud cheers in background] Czechoslovak and Polish flags are flying. The citizens reach out and shake the hand of General Jaruzelski.

Military music is playing. The honorary military unit has moved to the front of the airport building for the ceremonial parade. Meanwhile, Comrade Jaruzelski is greeting more Czechoslovak party and state representatives; leaders of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairmen and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly, leading officials of the National Front and the Czech National Council, commanders of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and other personalities of our political and public life. There are also greetings from officials of the Polish Embassy in Czechoslovakia. Today's visit is being given great coverage by the Polish media. The introductions by our party and state representatives are ending. Both top state representatives are returning to the center of the airport apron to review the ceremonial marchpast by a unit of a Prague garrison. [music]

[Announcer] The reportage on the welcome of the party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic to Prague was given at Ruzyne Airport by Petr Voldan and Stanislav Benda.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

TV Quotes Speech

LD021956 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The conclusions of the speech by President Reagan at his press conference certainly require deeper study and a certain period of time; nevertheless, one cannot avoid gaining the impression today that an approach such as the one that Ronald Reagan has adopted has already been commented on before by someone else. Yes, Goethe's Faust said: "Enough words have been spoken, now it is time for action at last."

The chief of the White House stated on today's key issue, that of disarmament: My aim is to dramatically limit nuclear weapons. However, so far his actions are the opposite. Because he wants to dramatically increase the American nuclear potential despite the existing balance. How else can we explain the fact that on his very order the production of hundreds of new B-1 strategic bombers is now in full swing, and that in the course of a few years a thousand intercontinental MX rockets will be produced? And why did he decide on the construction of new Trident II rockets and the Ohio submarine?

The President further says: I have put forward a specific proposal that medium-range guided missiles be completely done away with. What is specific about that? Perhaps just the fact that it only concerns ground-based rockets, and, at that, Soviet ones. The NATO pact [word indistinct] especially the American [word indistinct] aircraft in Great Britain, aircraft carriers and medium-range nuclear missiles on U.S. British and French submarines would remain.

Ronald Reagan further stated: I want an agreement on strategic nuclear weapons which will limit the danger of war, reduce the level of arms and increase security in the world. Again these are just words. Does he mean to say that there is not already such an agreement? His predecessor in the White House, also a president of the United States, after all signed such an agreement, known as SALT II, with full responsibility. That was a well thought out document which respected the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union, and the interests of increasing world security and reducing the level of arms. As we can see, from Washington there comes an assortment of words instead of actions.

One thing, however, cannot be denied about the president: He has changed his vocabulary to some degree. He has admitted the nuclear danger and has promised to act. After all, he could not fail to acknowledge the massive authority of the Soviet peace proposals. Neither could he fail to react to the anti-missile trend in Western Europe, and, mainly he did not want to be overrun by the swelling peace movement in the United States itself.

Kvasnicka Commentary

LD031026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Editor Vaclav Kvasnicka commentary]

[Text] Some words sound nice, evoke hope but when they are confronted with actions they become cliches. This is the impression given by U.S. President Reagan's press conference on Wednesday. He wanted to evoke emotions when he described how he has twice experienced times when the world blindly threw itself into world wars which caused enormous suffering to many millions of people. Reagan also said that in his lifetime America has taken part in four wars but he did not mention that two of them were aggressive wars by U.S. imperialism: one in Korea and the other in Indochina.

One would like to believe Reagan's words that Washington wants a reduction of nuclear weapons. But where is the obstacle, as the USSR has suggested this many times and it was Reagan who rejected the Soviet proposals. On Wednesday, however, he made it look as though it was only he who makes these proposals. Therefore Reagan should not be surprised that this gesture of his as regards the negotiations with the USSR on the reduction of nuclear arms is seen as forcing an entrance through an open door because the Soviet proposals were put forward long ago. They include all types of nuclear weapons and also other concrete proposals. The USSR's unilateral decision to freeze its medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the country is more than a sign of good will to negotiate on their reduction. There is, however, one snag in Reagan's proposals: They are based on the alleged Soviet supremacy in these arms. Therefore they deliberately stem from the request that the USSR should first unilaterally disarm and negotiations can start only when equality -- in Washington's eyes -- is achieved. The demand for such equality however throws serious doubt on the sincerity and willingness of the United States to constructively negotiate with the USSR. On the contrary it shows that Washington is determined to complete its program of armament. Reagan's statements are to cover them up with words of peace.

Only a few hours after Regan's attempt on U.S. television to make himself look to the world as a peacemaker political observers justifiably started to say that he was concerned less with the creation of a good atmosphere for the negotiations with the USSR than with appeasing the peace movement and getting U.S. police off the defensive and out of isolation. Czechoslovak citizens are particularly sensitive and critical toward U.S. policy since the United States started openly supporting the idea of turning Europe into a battlefield, literally an American forward theater.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in his speech to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly on Tuesday justifiably said that the U.S. Administration is losing its feeling for the much needed realism in international affairs and by taking irresponsible risks with the future of mankind it brings the world to the fatal crossroad. Therefore the defense of peace becomes more important than ever, the Czechoslovak premier emphasized. Reagan's Wednesday press conference has made no change as it has not shown, in spite of the proclaimed willingness to negotiate with Moscow, that Washington wants to negotiate from the position of equal security and respect for the interests of both sides and not merely follow its own interests as a superpower. There is no doubt that the USSR will welcome every step which will make the viewpoints clear and will lead the Soviet-American talks to concrete and positive results.

Daily Doubts Reagan Sincerity

AU031555 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 31 Mar 82 p 2

[CTK/"VP"-signed Washington dispatch: "A New Farce?"; capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Washington (CTK, VP) -- LATE THIS EVENING U.S. PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN IS GIVING A "SIGNIFICANT" PRESS CONFERENCE, AS WAS ANNOUNCED THIS MONDAY AT A GATHERING OF 2,000 WAR VETERANS AND IN FRONT OF MANY JOURNALISTS BY REAGAN'S CLOSEST ADVISER, EDWIN MEESE.

The president intends to launch an "appeal" to the Soviet Union to negotiate a "real nuclear arms limitation." These many weeks Reagan had been subjected to growing pressure from the American public to stop newer and newer armament programs and cease threatening a limited nuclear war, and to do something specific for peace instead. Credible sources at the White House have announced that in his statement today Reagan intends to solemnly accept the appeal of 21 congressmen calling upon the American Government to propose negotaitions to the USSR on a "long-term, gradual and verifiable" reduction of nuclear armament. In this spirit the President also wants to proclaim a bombastic "initiative" toward the USSR. The "initiative" will, in fact, have the advantage that the President will not have to change the current line in any specific way -- the UPI agency remarked that the appeal of the group of 21 congressmen makes it possible to conduct negotiations with the USSR from the positions of strength.

THE U.S. GOVERNMENT'S CURRENT APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT TALKS SHOWS THAT IT IS NOT STRIVING FOR ANY PROGRESS IN ARMS LIMITATION, BUT MERELY RESORTING TO PROCRASTINATIONS AND MANEUVERING. ACTUALLY, EDWIN MEESE CONFIRMED THIS AGAIN IN HIS STATEMENT ON MONDAY. HE DECLARED THAT, "WHILE THE GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO NEGOTIATE IT IS SIMULTANEOUSLY RESOLVED TO STRENGTHEN THE AMERICAN MILITARY POTENTIAL."

Thus, the contours of the new American "initiative" were known even before President Reagan began to mention it. In the same way, the impression is being foisted on us in advance that its only goal is merely to calm down the public. Specific and serious proposals on such a grave matter as nuclear disarmament are usually not declared in advance, and with such clamor.

MITTAG MEETS WITH WOZNIAK-LED PZPR DELEGATION

LD011428 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A PZPR Central Committee delegation has been visiting the GDR to discuss further economic cooperation between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic. The delegation was led by Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. A discussion with Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, centered on tasks arising from the recent talks between the two party and state leaders, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The Polish delegation also met with Berhard Schuerer, State Planning Commission chairman and candidate member of the Politburo, and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

They discussed primarily the phases of state planning and management and achieving a high degree of material economy.

SIEBER MEETS OLSZOWSKI, CZYREK ON WARSAW VISIT

LD021848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee, visited Warsaw from 1-2 April at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee during his visit the 1982-83 plan for cooperation between the Central Committee's of the SED and the PZPR was agreed upon.

Guenter Sieber held friendly talks with members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee Stefan Olszowski and Jozef Czyrek, as well as with Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Warsaw.

DAILY REPORTS NAVAL TRAINING EXERCISE WITH POLES

AU031521 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 1 Apr 82 p 2

[ADN/NZ report: "Submarine-Hunt Training With Comrades in Arms From Poland"]

[Text] Rostock, ADN/NZ -- The combat vessels "Berlin," "Rostick," "Perleberg" and "Parchim" as well as helicopters of the people's navy and submarines of the Polish Navy have successfully completed a joint submarine-unit training exercise. The sailors, noncommissioned officers and officers displayed a high level of knowledge in both the search for submarines by individual ships, in formation and in cooperation with helicopters and in following the "enemy" for prolonged periods of time and in combating him. The first few people congratulating them after completion of the training exercise included the Polish submarine commanders who demonstrated to their comrades-in-arms excellent military and naval abilities.

BEZIRK ASSEMBLIES DISCUSS CONSUMER GOODS OUTPUT

AU031519 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Apr 82 p 2

[ND report: "Bezirk Assemblies Deliberated on Consumer Goods Manufacture: Tasks of Boosting Performances in Cottbus and Dresden"]

[Summary] Cottbus, Dresden (ND) -- The output of consumer goods by Cottbus' besirk-controlled industry will increase by 15 percent until 1985. On Wednesday the bezirk assembly deputies adopted a detailed program on how they want to better justify their responsibility in the bezirk-controlled industry, the supply economy and in trade." Thus the assemblies support the building of a color television tube [kolben] works at Tschernitz as well as boosting the production of household and container glass.

"On Wednesday the Dresden assembly deliberated on the results and tasks of the nine bezirk-controlled combines in the Elbe Bezirk. These very new combines which unite 168 medium and small enterprises with a total of 26,000 employees are assigned the task of ensuring a high increase in performance, particularly in the manufacture of technical consumer goods." As bezirk assembly chairman Ulrich Schoene noted, it is important to more widely disseminate the experiences of the best in the economic sector whose output volume reached an overall value of M2.3 billion in 1981. It will be important to manufacture more and higher quality goods with fewer materials, raw materials and power in the future primarily through the use of science and technology, he said.

ADN REPORTS OPENING OF INDUSTRIAL TU CONFERENCES

LD262240 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1917 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Mar (ADN) -- The central delegate conferences of eight industrial trade unions of the GDR opened on Friday afternoon in several cities. Thus began the last stage of the elections in preparation for the 10th FDGB congress. During the 2-day conferences the delegates draw up a balance sheet of trade union work during the current election period and discuss tasks in the further implementation of the policy formulated by the 10th SED Party Congress.

The deliberations are attended by members of the SED Central Committee, Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Presidium. In Karl-Marx-Stadt the delegates of the metal industry trade union welcomed Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the start of the conferences the chairmen read the reports by the central committees. Then the discussion, which is to continue on Saturday, began.

Tisch Attends Halle Conference

LD022230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Apr (ADN) -- Central delegates' conferences of three more industrial and nonindustrial trade unions of the GDR were opened on Friday. At the 2-day discussions in preparation for the 10th FDGB Congress, the delegates are taking stock of the trade unions' work in the latest election period and are discussing the unions' tasks in the further implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Party Congress.

The delegates of the mining and energy industrial trade union conference in Halle cordially welcomed Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management. Members of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers and of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive are attending the conferences.

The elected representatives of the construction and timber industrial trade union are holding their discussions in Gera, and those of the trade union for teachers are being held in Erfurt.

SED SENDS TOP METAL WORKERS GREETINGS

LD030936 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] On Metal Workers' Day, the SED Central Committee thanked all workers in this field for the good competitive results they achieved. The greeting especially emphasized the comprehensive initiatives taken to realize the economic strategy of the 1980's.

The metal industry workers are making a significant contribution to continuing the policy for the benefit of the people in today's complicated conditions. Many first class results in science and technology are proof of this. Building on this, it is now a matter of achieving the highest results in refining raw and other materials as well as energy sources. This is also necessary in order to produce more marketable and profitable products for export and to achieve the best proceeds for the national economy. The central festive ceremony marking Metal Workers' Day will be held in Rostock today.

RADIO REPORTS FIRST QUARTER PLANT RESULTS

DW021207 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1510 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Wolfgang Zach's roundup of economic news covering the first quarter of 1982]

[Summary] Despite the absence of exact statistical figures we can rightly say that our start into 1982 worked well even though inclement weather and other unpleasant occurrences did not make it particularly easy for us. Let us start with the energy sector.

The Senftenberg miners report 900,000 tons of crude coal mined in excess of the plan targets and a stable supply to the power plants. Special performance is reported from the brown coal works Glueckauf, Oberlauzitz and Welzow. In the latter brown coal works the overburden removal target of 22.5 million cubic meters "by today" has been exceeded by 5 million cubic meters.

By now, more than 900 plants operate exemplarily with respect to their energy consumption. The corresponding title has now been awarded to the Wilthen synthetic products plant: a production increase by 14.2 percent with a 5.2 percent cut in energy consumption. The Malliss, Schwerin Bezirk, brick factory has been converted from oil to briquette slurry as fuel.

Let us now turn to material consumption. During the first 3 months of the year the Erfurt combine for noncutting shaping technology returned roughly 140 tons of material allocated to the combine. News from the Hettstedt rolling mill says that the mill, a component of the Mansfeld combine, has made available basic and auxiliary material as well as fuels worth M2.7 million for other purposes. The mill has a plan lead equivalent to M2.5 million which involves, for example, an extra production of steel, aluminum rope of a length sufficient to span the distance between the Harz and Ural mountains.

Now for some news briefs: The 1,000 OH passenger car for the Soviet railway system left the Halberstadt assembly lines; the production of polyamide granulate in the Schwarza chemical fiber works increased six times as a result of new technologies and a greater utilization; a new low-pressure installation in Coswig insures the production of an extra 2 million rolls of wallpaper; the addition of newly built apartments in Magdeburg came to between 28 and 30 a day.

The GDR shipbuilding combine has fulfilled its plan targets, with 14 ships having been built. This afternoon flags were changed on the 10th deep-freeze ship of the further developed "Kristall" type which was turned over to the Soviet customer at the Mathias Thesen shipyard. Freighter "Saxonia" for Liberia was launched in the Neptun shipyard in Rostock. The sea traffic and port management sector also fulfilled its quarterly play targets and in part exceeded them. There are, however, some backlogs in the transshipment of some types of cargo.

What Rostock has since yesterday is the first territorial development and production station for microelectronic rationalization facilities which are of particular interest to small- and medium-size plants. One of the first jobs done there is a flushing robot for floating dredges for gravel excavation.

In the Erfurt radio works a fully automatic wire bonder is undergoing practical tests. This automatic device bonds on chips gold wire 25 micrometers in diameter within 320 milliseconds. Thus, the silicon crystals can be automatically produced. Although the printing machine building sector will meet and exceed its plan targets and the quotas for scientific-technical progress, it still faces problems coping with the profitability requirements.

CELEBRATIONS MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Leaders Attend Reception

LD050902 Budapest MTI in English 0735 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Apr (MTI) -- To mark the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception in Budapest's parliament today.

In attendance were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Aczel, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee. Present were several members of the HSWP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, as well as numerous other leading personalities of Hungarian political, economic and cultural life. Several heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also there.

Pal Losonczi greeted those present at the reception of cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD031954 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 3 Apr (MTI) -- On the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation of April 4, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front organized wreath-laying ceremonies in Budapest, at the Soviet Heroes' Monument in Liberty Square and at the Hungarian Heroes' Monument in Heroes' Square.

At the Soviet Heroes' Monument in Liberty Square, after the sounds of the Hungarian and the Soviet national anthems, President Pal Losonczi and Vice President Rezso Trautmann of the Presidential Council laid a wreath on the foot of the monument.

The wreath of the HSWP Central Committee was placed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee, and Nikolay Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel placed flowers on the monument.

The wreath of tribute and commemoration of the Soviet Embassy in Budapest was laid by Ambassador V.N. Bazovsky, counsellor of embassy V.L. Musatov and Colonel N.K. Krasnikov, deputy military and air attache.

Then the wreath of the diplomatic corps was put on the monument.

At the Hungarian Heroes' Monument in Heroes' Square, Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann, in the name of the Presidential Council, Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth, on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel, on part of the Council of Ministers, laid wreaths.

The representatives of the Budapest diplomatic corps also placed their flowers on the monument.

Among the wreath-layers were the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Hungarian Armed Forces.

Thereafter the flowers of the southern Soviet army troops (?stationed) temporarily in Hungary were placed on the monument.

The wreath-laying ceremonies were attended by, among others, Valeria Benke, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, Miklos Ovari and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee.

Aczel Address to Nation

LD032346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1545 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Festive greeting" by Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, marking the 37th anniversary of Hungary's liberation on 4 April -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed viewers and listeners: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, I greet every citizen of our homeland, miners, factory workers, tillers of the soil, intellectual creators, all those who are participants in our work of socialist construction. I greet members of the older generations, who can live in the awareness that society still requires their experiences. I greet those young people who with adult responsibility and impartial rigour, setting high demands on themselves as well, accept and seek worthwhile tasks. I greet women, mothers, our partners with more than equal rights: our equal partners. I greet our citizens who belong to the nationalities.

It is a coincidence that there is spring in Hungary at the time of our greatest historical turning points. It is as if people had repeatedly wanted to prove that even after the bitterest, most wintry periods of history it regains new life, new strength. Not long ago we commemorated 1848 and then 1919. Now we greet the anniversary of our liberation. History owed us this April; after all, foreign force crushed our two beautiful March revolutions.

It was 37 years ago that, at last, a force gained a historical role in the shaping of our fate which came to liberate us and which brought peace. The Soviet army, together with the Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Romanian soldiers fighting shoulder to shoulder with it, in alliance with the antifascist forces, by eliminating the external and internal fascist oppression, helped to realize the most specific interests of the Hungarian people. We remember the soldiers who fought for the freedom of our homeland with respect and gratitude. The generation-long time that has passed since could not wipe away the pain felt for those heroes whose graves rise out of our soil. Our liberators crossed the borders of a country which had been plagued by exclusively lost wars for half a millenium and which had lost World War II as well.

We lost the war but we have won peace. The proof is in the 37 years. The elimination of the backwardness and lateness of several centuries, development, has come about for the Hungarians in an unprecedentedly short time. This also proves the historical superiority of socialism. Even in 1945 the farsighted recognized that our alliance with the Soviet Union represented a turning point in our history; it opened up new vistas for Hungary. However, they also knew that the liberation was an opportunity only the people could realize. Thus 4 April moves us not only to remember but also to engage in self-examination.

It is not only we who look back: History itself turns to us to question us: Have we made use of the opportunities? Yes, we have cleared away the suffocating legacy of the Hungary of the gentlemen, we have eliminated exploitation. It was socialism which for the first time gave dignity and humanity to man. Millions were freed from the nightmare of existential insecurity, from the frightening terror of defenselessness and deformed ideologies inflaming hate. The people now own their own country, where before it could not find its own homeland.

It is the tomorrow, the future, which interests the people here; it is not old-fashioned ideas but the permanence of progress, constant renewal, which by now enjoy increasing esteem.

In the spring of 1945 it was still just a hope that we should have bread, work, a roof over our heads, even if several generations find shelter under it. Gradually it is becoming written history how this people took the first steps of heroic country-building, how it fought its dramatic struggle with the new tasks facing it in the tough class wars, how it progressed through the miseries of mistaken and lost paths, and how it renewed its life force, optimism, for the last quarter of a century committed to socialist progress.

The desires of centuries have been realized. The great figures in our historical past dreamed of such a strong, firm, independent and rich country where the will of the people would be realized. It has come about. Lajos Kossuth dedicated half his life to the promotion of industry forming the backbone of the national economy. We have brought this about. Istvan Szechenyi saw the road of progress as lying in modern, productive agriculture. This has become reality. It is the result of our work which has brought peace to their dispute. How many people have claimed, together with both of them, that a multitude of educated human minds are needed for us to become esteemed members of the community of peoples. The last decades of our history have brought a turning point in this sphere as well. We have cured the wounds inflicted by war, increased labor productivity sixfold; we have created a strong and multi-faceted industry and have begun its modernization. The socialist transformation of our agriculture has been realized, its true development has been attained. The agricultural population, reduced to a third of its former size, has more than doubled its production, while its standard of living, circumstances have improved radically, have become transformed, after the centuries-long immobility. Raising the security, welfare, culture and dignity of the people living in Hungary to a level unknown before is a deed which the Hungarian people writes on the shiniest pages of its history; by now finally, the irrevocably.

This creative generation has moved the country over the threshold from underdevelopment to development, and this provides a secure foundation for future generations for the further building of the country. We can confidently state that the past quarter of a century is the calmest and also the most dynamic period of our history. Our people have true ideas and ideals; we are a society that is hungry for ideas and action. The citizens are not only aware of but consciously esteem the achievements while, however, they are also familiar with the problems of the country. They collaborate for the solution of the new tasks, for the overcoming of the difficulties. This people defends what it has achieved, what by now belongs to it, and there is something to develop further.

We can count on one of the main guarantees of our plans: the socialist collaboration of society. It is the interest and historical will of the whole country to advance in the spheres of creation, work, meaningful education, in the enrichment of material and intellectual wealth, in the modernization of its economy, in the building of human relations, in the forging together of families, smaller and greater communities, in the enrichment of the order of freedom. This all together, represents the great undertaking of our socialist present and future, a task which is indivisible, that must be solved and can be solved. It is active participation in this that today represents identification with the cause of the homeland: to identify with socialism, with the country, to undertake not only to do more for it but to do it better, and not only to do it better but to do it thoughtfully and more wisely.

However difficult the external circumstances are -- we can refer to them but we cannot change them -- in reality our own diligence, knowledge, will and performance are what matters: These are the decisive factors. It is possible to work successfully even amid unfavorable world political and world economic conditions, to make use of the available and recognized opportunities, or to miss them, and to make preparations for more rapid progress.

The individual and joint goals demand the strengthening of the socialist conditions, the development of democracy and that the public mood of the country should be good, motivating to work, creation and good cheer at every place of work, factory, school and institution. Amid the fast-changing circumstances we must realize our political principles with the sober and purposeful evaluation of our measures and a sensitivity that pays attention to the details as well.

The independence of decision and action of those directing in various posts in the economy and society is on the increase, but so is their responsibility for the way in which they make use of the fruits of the work of all of us, the wealth of our people, the talents of the people; and we must free ourselves from our outdated customs, the helplessness, the fear of what is new, self-importance, the evasion of responsibility and rational risk-taking, and self-justifying narrow-mindedness as well. This is how we can liberate every creative idea, creative urge, every talented will for action, every passion imbued with responsibility for the common good. It is only thus that we can learn to forge virtue out of necessity, to deal with our problems in a way to create out of them strength motivating us to greater deeds and more rapid progress. It is only thus that we can build, in the interest of our socialist long-term goals, a society that is wisely thrifty, more rational, better and more beautiful.

The recognition that we are living in a period of difficult but worthwhile struggles signals the promising renewal of out-look and way of thought. For the achievements today we must do not only more but frequently must also do things differently and do different things as well. That which we have achieved we esteem; we reject any self-satisfaction suggesting that the time has come to stop, but we also reject all pessimism which disputes or undervalues the socialist desire for deeds, ability to take action, the talent and competence of our people.

We can say with full consciousness that the Hungarian People's Republic has a good name in the world. Our friends respect us and even our opponents are obliged to acknowledge our achievements, because in this country millions look at their own creation, they see the value of what they have created and also that which is still missing from it, for whose creation they still have to do a great deal. They evaluate our common affairs as the owner does his property.

Unfortunately, at the present time, once again we must live in a period when there are icy winds blowing in the world. There are forces which are endeavoring to goad humanity into an intense arms race and would like to tear the chapter of socialism and communism out of the history book. In awareness of the road which we have traveled, we state that world history is developing not against socialism but in the hope of it. We know that without the Soviet Union, without the socialist countries, the world would present a terrible image, that without the progressive and peace-loving forces humanity would face a hopeless fate. Progress has tremendous forces lined up behind it. These forces can be measured with military and economic data as well. However, they must also be measured with the meaning of peace and life for the peoples.

At the time of tension we firmly defend our achievements and are preparing for a new detente; we want peace, we are preparing for peace. The Hungarian people which has lived through so much bad fortune and strife, can realize the historic promise of the April of 37 years ago only in peace. I can preserve and further develop its achievements and can build socialist Hungary richer and more cultured only in the fraternity of the socialist community, which defends peace. Knowing the life-affirming forces of the world and being aware of our achievements and plans, we have every reason and right to greet the anniversary of our liberation with strong hopes which also take the problems into consideration.

Leaders Cable Brezhnev

LD032100 Budapest MTI in English 0607 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 Apr (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Pal Losconczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent a reply telegramme to L.I. Brezhnev, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, expressing thanks for their heartfelt and comradely greetings conveyed on the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The telegramme reads: "It is 37 years that the victoriously advancing Red Army liberated Hungary from under the fascist yoke on April [words indistinct] through heroic battles and great sacrifices. With this a new chapter opened in the history of the Hungarian people which had the [words indistinct] the party of the working class, to embark on the road of social progress and socialist construction.

In the historical [word indistinct] period behind our people laid down and consolidated the foundations of socialism, [words indistinct] building and advanced socialist society, carrying out the resolutions from the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. The fraternal friendship and manysided and fruitful ties of cooperation that link our party and country with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the first socialist state of the world and the Soviet people building communism are an essential resource of our country's building activity and the pivotal guarantee of our successes.

"The [word indistinct] relations of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and [words indistinct] of the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples are based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as well as on the identity of our ideas, goals and fundamental interests. Our unity and fraternal friendship are firm and indissoluble. We are convinced that the close alliance and cooperation of our countries, and peoples also keep intensifying and strengthening.

"The Hungarian People's Republic, joining forces with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, participates actively in the work of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and takes a stand for strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and every progressive social force, [words indistinct] the international (?ideals) of the socialist community, for bringing the [words indistinct] to victory, and for preserving the achievement of detente.

"The Hungarian people are filled with joy by the outstanding results that the Soviet people, led by its Leninst party, have attained in the construction of communist society. They extend active support to the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy which, also in the intricate international situation today, aims to consolidate international peace and security, brake the arms race, settle conflicts by the peaceful means of negotiations and promote the cause of (?social progress)," the cable of Hungarian leaders reads.

JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION LEAVES WARSAW FOR CSSR

Seen off by Jablonski

LD050818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, President Gustav Husak, a party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, Army Gen Wociech Jaruzelski, left today for the CSSR on an official visit of friendship.

The delegation was seen off at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by representatives of the party and state authorities, including Henryk Jablonski.

Delegation Listed

LD051104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Ryszard Najderski dispatch from Prague]

[Excerpt] The Polish delegation to the CSSR is led by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], Chairman of Military Council of National Salvation Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The composition of the delegation is: Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the PPR; Stanislaw Opalko, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Tarnow; Jerzy Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, miner; Jozef Fajecki, deputy chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission; Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Tadeusz Tuczapski, deputy minister of national defense, chief inspector of territorial defense, member of Military Council of National Salvation, general of the army; Kazimierz Szewczyk, charge d'affaires at the PPR Embassy in Prague.

The delegation is accompanied by a group of advisers.

Press Commentary

LD050956 Warsaw PAP in English 0839 GMT 5 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Apr (PAP) -- In his front-page commentary headlined "Neighbourhood and Tested Alliance," Daniel Lulinski in TRYBUNA LUDU stresed that Poland and Czechoslovakia, linked by the bonds of their systems and alliance, membership in the defensive coalition of the Warsaw Treaty and the integration system of the CMEA, are inseparable links of the powerful socialist community, the core of which is our biggest and common ally, the Soviet Union.

"These facts essentially changed the alignment of forces in Europe. They have become the pillars of our security and independence," the author wrote.

"Poland and Czechoslovakia have an identical stand on the key issues of the European policy: the continuation of the CSCE, a successful conclusion of the Madrid and Vienna conferences, and the necessity of barring American missiles from Western Europe," Lulinski pointed out.

The author stressed the Czechoslovak allies' support and assistance in overcoming the crisis in Poland. Referring to the economic cooperation, he noted that "we are aware that not all the possibilities of the development of cooperation, specialization and integration have been utilized in the economic sphere...better effectiveness and new quality of this cooperation, also under integrational moves within the CEMA, are a need of the day."

In a dispatch from Prague, ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent Janusz Latoszek said Czechoslovak papers stress the importance of today's visit to that country by the Polish party and state delegation, which comes shortly after similar visits to Moscow and Berlin.

"Emphasized are years-long bonds of brotherhood and friendship between the two states and nations. Highlighted is also cooperation between the two countries, tightly linked with each other by alliances, and the continually developing cooperation in various areas of economy, science, and culture," Latoszek remarked.

"The programme of the visit is very extensive. Apart from official talks on the current international situation, further active development of bilateral economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation, the programme of the visit covers specialized meetings with groups of experts," Latoszek said.

UNITED NATIONS ENVOY COMMENTS ON FALKLAND DISPUTE

LD041940 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 4 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] New York, 4 Apr (PAP) -- Poland was one of the four countries which abstained from voting at the Security Council on the adoption of the British resolution on the Falkland Islands. The other three countries were the Soviet Union, China and Spain. Ten countries voted for and Panama voted against.

"Britain's representative totally ignored the basic decolonization and independence aspects, and that is why Poland cannot support the British resolution," Poland's permament representative at the U.N., Ambassador Eugeniusz Wyzner declared. He pointed out that the declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and nations fully applies to the Falklands.

Wyzner called on the British and Argentine Governments to act prudently and continue efforts to find a diplomatic solution to the dispute. He was optimistic about the outcome of such negotiations.

RZECZPOSPOLITA COMMENTS ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021140 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP) -- An observer of the Warsaw paper RZECZPOSPOLITA considers unfounded U.S. President R. Reagan's argument, who spoke at a press conference against the idea of a "freeze" of nuclear arsenals on the basis that according to him this would give the Soviet Union "supremacy."

It is hard to understand this argument, taking into account that both powers are tactitly observing the two SALT treaties, which, as is known, are based on the mutually recognized principle of strategic nuclear parity, the author of the commentary writes. It is clear that the head of the White House is striving primarily to expand the American strategic arsenal. Only then, when this programme has been implemented, will it be possible to talk from a "position of strength." Of course, to the Soviet Union about reducing nuclear weapons.

The President said the summer would be a likely time to begin talks with the USSR on limiting nuclear strategic weapons but made such talks conditional on the international situation, including that in Poland.

This statement means that the American administration's willingness to set an early date for the resumption of the SALT talks with the USSR, broken off 3 years ago by the United States, is only relative. However, it is noteworthy that Reagan felt impelled to make a statement on this subject, even if it is so vague. This statement means that the present administration at last realizes that one cannot fail to negotiate with the Soviet Union.

WESTERN BANKS TO RESCHEDULE DEBTS 13 APR

LD031840 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP) -- Poland and 500 Western private banks will sign next week an accord to reschedule 2.2 billion dollars on last year's principal that Poland owes, PAP has been informed.

Poland has recently paid the banks 290 million dollars in interests.

Under the deal, to be signed in Frankfurt am Main next Tuesday, Poland will pay this year only 5 percent of last year's principal, with the remainder being suspended for 4 years, and then whole sum to be paid back within 7 and a half years counted from the start of 1982.

The deal, following the agreements reached last year, opens up prospects for talks on deferring also the 1982 debt payments along similar lines.

The Polish hard currency debt (?totaled) 25.5 billion dollars at the end of 1981.

Poland has many times declared her readiness to negotiate the rescheduling of the debt on the basis of a long-term credit deferring the repayments in the spirit of the agreements reached last year with both the government and private banks creditors.

Furthermore, with respect to her balance of payments and import needs, linked with keeping the Polish industry running, Poland will require [words indistinct] to head off arrears in repayment of earlier debt obligations.

Poland's position now looks slightly better, though still far from satisfactory, in view of the increase in the production of raw materials and fuels in the first quarter of the (?year).

March saw some improvement also in the processing industries.

The government report on the state of the economy and the updated programme to overcome the crisis envision the start of a trend towards and economic enlivening in the second half of 1982, to be achieved by Poland's own means and with the help from the fraternal socialist countries.

The development of export-led production is part of one of the government's "operational" programmes.

A system already in operation under which industrial enterprises will retain part of their hard currency earnings to (?resupply) themselves with imported components is expected to stimulate Poland's reentry into foreign markets.

PLANNING COMMISSION RELEASES 1981 ECONOMY REPORT

LD050926 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Apr (PAP) -- The Government Planning Commission published today a "Report on the State of Poland's Economy at the End of 1981" which says that a particularly deep regression was recorded in the country's national economy last year.

The national income dropped by 13 per cent in 1981. Overall production in the country's socialized industry fell by 11.2 per cent, the foreign trade turnovers shrinked by 20 per cent, and investment outlays in the socialized economy plunged by 26.7 per cent. In 1981 the cost of living rose by 25 per cent to bring to 36 percent the cost of living growth over the past two years.

Several interconnected causes underlie the economic breakdown. They are:

-- The effects of errors in the economic policy and in the manner of exercising control over the economy in 1970s,

-- A dramatic cut on working time,

-- The introduction of economically unwarranted rises in wages and social security under pressure of strike demands,

-- The effects of the disastrously poor harvest in 1980,

-- The destructive influence exerted on the economy by those forces within the Solidarnosc which used economics as a plane for political struggle and raised unfeasible demands, fanned social tension, organized strikes, and undermined the effectiveness or paralysed actions taken by the government and economic administration to check the deepening regression in the country's economy.

Anarchization of socio-economic life resulted in Poland's decreasing credibility as a debtor on the international credit market and a rise in the interest rates on the credits.

The economic situation was further aggravated by an insufficient activeness of the state and economic administration in some areas.

The actions were not effective enough which were taken to put into effect the programme to overcome the crisis which had been approved by the PUWP 9th Congress and the Sejm. However, the efforts undertaken by the government did confine the crisis phenomena in many areas of the economy and protected the living conditions of the lowest earning families.

The steady fall in production was accompanied by a 14 per cent fall in labour productivity, the first such slump since the last war. Strikes and other forms of social tension alone caused a 9 million tonne slump in the hard coal yield worth some 500 million dollars, according to a Mining Ministry estimate. The utilization of the production capacities dropped to 60 per cent. To ease the situation, actions were taken to boost cooperation with the socialist countries, the Soviet Union in the first place. Also, the potential in construction was not fully utilized.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the UPP CC Presidium issued joint guidelines concerning agriculture and food economy. The actions which followed suit, however, failed to produce the expected results, which was mainly due to the fact that extremist forces within the Solidarnosc transferred political struggle to the countryside, that the work of village administration was therefore disorganized, and that economic links between the town and the countryside were severed.

The average number of people employed in the socialized economy last year was 12,028,000, 28,000 more than in 1980. Because of the productivity and production slumps in industry and construction in 1981, employment should have been reduced by 800,000 people.

The incomes policy last year, like in 1970s, was divorced from labour productivity. The average wage in the socialized economy was 7,250 zlotys, 1,461 zlotys or 25.2 per cent more than a year earlier. The upsurge was accompanied by a 16 per cent fall in labour productivity and a simultaneous drop in the volume of goods and services sold.

The consumer market at the start of this year is disorganized as a result of the wide disproportion between the amount of money at the population's disposal and the supply of goods.

Rationing of a whole range of food products and toilet articles was introduced in a move to improve the situation. The supply of industrial durables was also disorganized.

Despite countermeasures taken by the authorities, profiteering and the black market were increasingly widespread.

The role of the Polish zloty as a currency was severely limited. A record black market exchange rate for the U.S. dollar came as a proof here.

The characteristic feature of the situation in foreign trade is a deep slump in the exports, which is in the first place a consequence of the drop in production of the principal raw and intermediate materials. In view of a deep imbalance in payments and drop in the hard currency export revenues it became necessary to drastically reduce the imports.

In trade with capitalist countries a deficit of about 0.7 billion dollars was recorded. A deficit was also recorded in trade with socialist states. It grew to 1.6 billion roubles, and in fact wholly concerned the turnover with the USSR. In 1981, the imports from the USSR exceeded by about 1.5 billion transferable roubles the exports to that country. The USSR expressed readiness to grant to Poland a bank credit for this sum, to be paid back in five years' time, starting from 1986. Poland's overall debt to socialist countries, almost wholly to the USSR, amounted to 3.1 billion roubles at the end of 1981.

Poland's debt in the currencies of capitalist countries amounted at the end of 1981 to 25.5 billion dollars. In 1981, Poland was obliged to pay the total of 8.8 billion dollars in principal instalments and interests, while the level of the Polish exports to capitalist countries in 1980 amounted to some 8 billion dollars.

Under the circumstances, talks were launched with creditors on deferment of payments due in 1981. In effect of these talks agreements were signed with the creditors of government guaranteed credits in capitalist countries. In 1982, Poland is to pay back successive dues whose total value exceeds her payment capacities.

An additional source of the present payment problems is the policy of economic restrictions, initiated by the (?USA after) the introduction of martial law in Poland, and boiling down to cutting down deliveries and credits for Poland. That combined with the shortage of hard currency significantly limits the current possibilities of import from capitalist countries, making imports almost entirely dependent on the current revenues from exported goods.

The state budget in 1981 showed a deficit of 148 billion zlotys.

The economic reform, the change of industrial wholesale and consumer retail prices as well as currency exchange rates, create conditions for making the cost accounting more realistic and for correctly defining the financial effects of an enterprise.

The introduction of martial law eliminated a number of factors aggravating the economic crisis. Work discipline and order in the entire economic activity have increased. Owing to this the production of domestic raw materials and products based on their processing has grown.

A difficult situation continues to prevail in those branches of processing industry whose production depends largely on the imports from capitalist countries. The problems in these branches of industry have been further aggravated due to the economic restrictions applied by the U.S. and, under its pressure, by some other countries.

In order to overcome the difficulties steps have been taken to deepen and expand economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries.

In the longer run, the most effective method to extricate the country from the crisis situation is to thoroughly reorient its economy towards greater reliance on domestic resources and towards durable and close interrelation with the economies of the CMEA states.

At the threshold of 1982 the government took up problems which had long awaited solution.

The whole programme of government actions is aimed to urgently check the hitherto downward trends in economy and to achieve, through Poland's own effort and with the help from fraternal socialist countries, an economic enlivening in the second half of 1982 at the latest, which should, next, be consolidated and expanded.

CURFEW TO BE LIFTED DURING EASTER CELEBRATIONS

LD040832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Two communiques have been issued: The curfew will be lifted for the period of the Easter festival, 10 through 12 April. The second communique says that the custom of setting off explosions during the festival of the Resurrection persists in certain places. This custom has already been the cause of more than one mishap and even injury. We ask that this practice be stopped.

WARSAW ANNOUNCES 10 APR AS WORK-FREE SATURDAY

LD041008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Following a government resolution dated 1 April the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs announces that managers of work enterprises have been authorized to grant a work-free day on Saturday 10 April within the framework of the work schedules prepared on the basis of paragraph 1 of the Council of Ministers decree of 18 December last year regarding work time and the principles for the introduction of additional work-free days this year in socialized work enterprises; and to grant a free day, paid as a rest holiday, on 10 April to women employed in enterprises in which a (six) day week is in force. Women who work in continuously-operating work enterprises, in trade and in other services that ensure the fundamental daily needs of the populace will not be released on that day. The grant of a free day on 10 April to workers employed in militarized work enterprises (?is possible) so long as this does not disturb the rhythm of work in the enterprise and so long as it is possible to replace them with workers from other work positions.

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE REPRESENTATIVES MEET

LD021812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the joint commission of representatives of the government and episcopate discussed the current situation in Poland. The participants agreed that a pooling of social forces is needed to overcome the difficulties experienced by our country. It was stated that the achievement of social accord is both necessary and possible. The need to continue the dialogue between the authorities and representatives of social groups and to create a proper climate for this dialogue was stressed. Social accord should, on the one hand, ensure internal peace and, on the other, lead to a full restoration of civic freedom.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR IDEOLOGICAL, THEORETICAL FORUM

Conference Opens 2 Apr

LD021210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A national ideological and theoretical conference is in progress in the PZPR Central Committee Building. Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, has expressed his conviction that a fundamental and detailed analysis of Poland's socioeconomic and political situation will take place during the deliberations.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee referred to the draft ideological and programmatic declaration "What Are We Fighting For, Where Are We Going?" which is being generally discussed in party ranks.

Jaruzelski, Others Speak

LD021826 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP) -- An ideological-theoretical conference has opened here today at the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. It is devoted to questions of consolidation of the party's ideological and organizational unity, its ideological-educational tasks and exchange of opinions on the content of the PZPR draft ideological-programmatic delcaration.

The conference is an important manifestation of the party-wide debate following the PZPR Central Committee 7th plenary meeting on the draft of the ideological-programmatic declaration "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Headed For".

Taking part in the conference are members of the party's leadership, first secretaries and propaganda secretaries of the commissions, representatives of Poland's key industrial plants as well as representatives of Polish scientific circles.

Participants in the conference were greeted on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee Political Bureau by the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski.

"We attach great importance to this conference as it is the first event in many years of such great rank in the ideological life of our party," Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his address to the gathering.

In his opening speech, Wojciech Jaruzelski said the conference will make it possible to more profoundly analyze ideological problems, spell out tasks in this respect, and more adequately specify the ways of getting out of the crisis.The conference is a significant sign of the fact that the party's ideological front is being reborn.

The PZPR first secretary recalled that Marxist-Leninist ideology combines theory and practice. All should be done to rediscover that ideology, so to speak, by bringing out the values inherent in it and to make it a powerful weapon in the ideological struggle. This should be the main target of this conference, he said.

Next, Political Bureau member, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski discussed the current and prospective tasks relating to the party's ideological activity. The conference is going to take up the party's basic ideological problems, the issue of its ideological political influence on the working class and society at large, Olszowski said. Such a discussion has become a necessity now that actue political struggle is going on.

We have been building the socialist Poland with the world being divided into two opposing systems, Stefan Olszowski went on. This country has for years been target of special interest for attacks from imperialist forces. The party's tasks in ideological matters are conditioned by both external factors and the developments and alignement of forces in Poland. The struggle launched by those opposed to the socialist system posed a real threat to the socialist state and the material groundwork of the nation's existence and caused distortions in huge areas of social consciousness.

Olszowski went on to say that a real danger of destroying the socialist statehood and the threat of a bloody civil war induced the constitutional authorities of the state to take up the decision on proclaiming martial law. This put an end to the overt actions by opponents of socialism at home, and frustrated an attempt launched by imperialism to make a chain partition of the socialist commonwealth starting with Poland, he said.

The party should be reborn on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and it should be ideologically reunited and cohesive in its actions, Olszowski said and termed this a precondition for securing effectiveness of the party's ideological activity.

To develop the idea of national accord, whose political foundation is the worker-peasant alliance and partner-like cooperation with the United Peasant and Democratic Parties, Olszowski said.

The values of proletarian internationalism should be propagated in a higher degree than so far, he added.

Political Bureau member, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Hieronim Kubiak spoke of the ideological functions of culture and science. He stressed that the struggle for the ideological Marxist inspiration of Poland's culture is tantamount to the care for the blooming of culture and for the continuation of lasting values and not negation of the heritage.

The party desires a dialogue with authors and artists, a dialogue whose rational and emotional foundation should be the care for Poland within the ideological values of socialism. We want the force of intellectual argument to have authors and creators advocate these values, he declared.

The party's ideological inspiration is being effected through the party's programme and through the personal prestige and activity of scientists and authors with party affiliation.

In the struggle against ideas hostile to socialism and against attitudes of opportunism and capitulation, we shall not lack either determination or patience, Kubiak said.

The party stresses the significance of a broad opening up of Polish culture and science to the rest of the world, he emphasized.

PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski presented the basic ideas of a report on "Historial Consciousness As a Plane for Political and Ideological Struggle."

The nation's historical consciousness became the plane for the most severe ideological struggle, he said. The starting point for the offensive by antisocialist forces in the area of historical consciousness was and continues to be the struggle against socialism and the party as its promotor and against the system of ideas and values which the PZPR represents.

Antisocialist forces were trying to wage the struggle on the national and patriotic planes, he added. Polish-Russian and Polish-Soviet relations became the area of special propaganda penetration by antisocialist forces, Orzechowski charged.

The next report was presented at the conference by alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Political Bureau Jan Glowczyk, who discussed the relations occurring between the spheres of economy and ideology.

A lot of space was devoted in the report to questions of economic reform and the ideological and political aspects of its implementation. It was stressed in the report that it is the party which initiated the reform and promotes it.

The speaker emphasized the question of natural bias of social conscience, of various barriers in the attitudes and behaviour connected with the introduction of the reform. "The struggle for such a thorough change in the mode of management cannot be regarded separately from the practice of socialist social relations," he stressed.

Head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department Walery Namiotkiewicz represented the main points of the report on "Leninism As Foundation of the Party's Activity."

"Violation of Leninist norms and principles lies at the roots of the present crisis in Poland. A relatively small group of people is responsible for this. Still the violation of Leninist norms concerned the entire party structure. There is, therefore, a need to create a system of ideological work inside the party, which would be based on the principle saying that every party activist is an educated Marxist."

A successive report "Youth in the Process of Building Socialism" was presented by head of the PZPR Central Committee Social and Labour Department Stanislaw Gabrielski.

Asst Professor Augustyn Wajda, first deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee Institute for Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism, read a report on national and universal characteristics of socialist building in Poland. The report was co-authored by head of the institute, Prof Jerzy J. Wiatr.

The road to socialism in Poland is a Leninist way and it comes as part of the universal revolutionary process, thanks to which the entire world is heading for socialism and communism, the report said. While going along this road, we are true to proletarian internationalism.

Deputy head of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army Gen Tadeusz Szacilo presented a report on the state, objectives and prospects of the civil movement for national rebirth.

The movement affiliates nearly 100,000 members of civil committees for national rebirth at the moment, Gen Szacilo said, and pointed to the spontaneity as a significant feature of this movement. Most committees are operating at the place of residence of their members, he said. However, over 2,000 committees were registered in work establishments so far, he declared.

In the afternoon, the debates of the first all-Polish ideological-theoretical party conference continued in four sections.

The first discussed questions connected with the general rules of socialist construction, the second debated on the leading role of the party in the system of socialist democracy, the third tackled the chief problems of ideological struggle, and the fourth -- questions concerning the scientific-theoretical foundations of the party's propaganda activity.

Olszowski Report

LD022302 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 2 Apr 82

["Report by Stefan Olszowski (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Apr (PAP) -- The current situation in Poland is closely related to the situation in Europe and worldwide. The notorious Western, and especially U.S., claim that the developments in Poland are one of the sources of tension in international relations are not true. On the opposite, the developments in question were largely or perhaps primarily the outcome of the dramatic strain in the international situation. Our country was supposed to be the testing ground for the struggle for promoting the destabilization of and a split in the socialist system, a change in the alignment of forces in Europe, for the revision of the agreements of Yalta and the Treaty of Potsdam.

The proclamation of martial law checked these developments and prevented the biggest threat to Poland's national interests since the Second World War.

The experience gathered over that period acutely revived the awareness that we are building the socialist Poland with the world being divided into two opposed systems and with a worldwide class struggle going on on many fronts, each of which is reflected in international class struggle.

Our country has for many years been the object of special interest of and attacks by imperialist forces, as she was found most liable to ideological and propaganda actions, due to the possibility of her using historic bonds with some Western countries, pro-Western vitality combined with various myths in the orientation of a big proportion of society, and especially the broad economic, scientific, technical, and cultural contacts. The influence of the Roman Catholic Church on people's outlook and the commitment of party of the clergy were also taken into account.

The socio-economic crisis and social dissatisfaction accumulating in 1970s provided a ground for propagating opposition [word indistinct] within that concentration, various antisocialist groups started to be stimulated, inspirated, and supported the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] was created and started to operate. And so did roupings which eventually gave rise to the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland]. These groupings were supported by a big part of the old anticommunist cadres, still operating and for years engaged in activities directed against socialism. At the same time the training of new cadres of anticommunists activists was started with the assistance from abroad, especially with the use of a special system of the alleged scholarships.

This was accompanied by increasingly aggressive moulding of Polish society through Radio Free Europe and other subversive broadcasting stations. This was moreover accompanied by intensified espionage.

Among the causes of the crisis which are most responsible for the profound disintegration of social consciousness were deviations from the basic principles of socialist building in the political practice and the departure from the scientific Marxist-Leninist assessment of social reality.

The struggle launched by the opponents of the socialist system posed a real threat to the socialist state and the material groundwork of the nation's existence. It undermined interhuman links and the structures of social life. It also caused deformity of huge areas of social consciousness.

We must not conceal the truth. We came to face overt counterrevolution. We faced the threat of a civil war, the outbreak of which was supposed to initiative Europe's slide to another atrocious war.

A real threat of destruction of the socialist statehood and of a bloody civil war induced the constitutional authorities of the state to make a decision on introducing martial law. The proclamation of martial law put an end to overt actions by opponents of socialism in this country and frustrated an attempt by imperialism to start in Poland a chain partition of the socialist commonwealth.

The precondition for securing ideological effectiveness of the party's influence on society is to promote the rebirth -- on grounds of Marxism-Leninism -- of an ideologically reunited party, united in its actions, and reconstruction and consolidation of its bonds with the working class.

One of the principles of the Polish model of socialist democracy is the cooperation between the state and the church and securing the participation of lay Catholics in the political life. Recognizing the church's right to pastoral mission the party [words indistinct] stand of a consistent observance of the lay character of the state according to the Constitution. On the other hand we are vitally interested in the development of dialogue and constructive cooperation with the church. We are, however, against abusing the pulpit for anti-state and anti-socialist activity.

It is particularly important to develop the ability in our society to decode complicated alignments of international powers from the position of class and national interests of Poland. Therefore, it is necessary to propagate values of proletarian internationalism to a greater extent than it has been done so far, to develop the sense of solidarity and fraternal ties with all the basic forces of social progress in the world, and primarily with countries of the socialist community, the international working class and communist movements and national liberation movements.

We derive our internationalism from the best liberation and patriotic and progressive traditions of the Polish nation.

Conference Ends 3 Apr

LD031512 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP) -- The first national party theoretical-ideological conference ended today after two days of debates at the PUWP CC headquarters in Warsaw.

Closing the debates, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski stressed that the conference was a weighty step on the road towards the strengthening of party ideological unity on the ground of Marxism-Leninism. It determined the current and prospective tasks of the ideological front in the sphere of shaping the historical consciousness, political culture and economic knowledge.

Participants in the conference came out in favor of regular meetings of this kind.

A dozen-hour-long discussion in four sections wound up and next the conference resumed plenary debates presided over by Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski, who presented the outcome of the dicussion held in the section dealing with propaganda.

A report on the discussion held in a section devoted to the issues of ideological struggle was presented by PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski. In this section discussion touched upon the functioning of the ideological front and dissemination of the Marxist principles, survey of social consciousness of the young generation, in particular. In this context, the discussants stressed the need for permanent political education. Also raised was the issue of Polish-FRG relations -- in the context of West German revisionism.

The participants postulated changing the language of propaganda, with greater attention paid to its communicativeness and simplicity. They postulated the need for creating a uniform party leadership over the ideological front to be based on a scientific and research background. The discussants also spoke about the need to increase the efforts aimed at providing new good history textbooks.

Next, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski submitted to the plenary meeting a report on the discussion in the section "the leading role of party in the system of socialist democracy".

The discussants emphasized the need for an in-depth analysis of the ways in which the party could fulfil its leading role in the state. They related to the conditions of martial law, pointing to the still existing danger of limiting democratism beyond the indispensable and understandable necessity.

The debates of this section helped work out many concrete conclusions addressed at the party, the organs of authority and administration.

The work of the section dealing with general rules of the socialist building was sized up by section chairman, Political Bureau Alternate Member, ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE Editor Jan Glowczyk.

Section members said that the leading role of the party must be consolidated through firm bonds with the working class and the entire society, through enriched contents of the party alliance with the other political parties and all the milieux in the building of a front of national accord.

They pointed to the need for consistent implementation of the economic reform principles with a view to constantly increasing labour productivity and observing the principles of social justice. The discussants also pointed to the need for a wider and deeper use of the theoretical and practical achievements of the brotherly parties and socialist countries -- the CPSU and the USSR, in particular.

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD021250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 2 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In connection with the first national party ideological and theoretical conference, TRYBUNA LUDU writes as follows:

The conference is the implementation of the resolution adopted at the dramatic fourth plenum in October last year; dramatic, because it was a plenum of parting with many noble and well-intentioned political illusions. Rubbing one's eyes clear can be painful but it allows one to see better. The resolution adopted then -- one of certainly historical importance -- contained a commitment to transfer to the ideological offensive, in which an important role was assigned precisely to today's conference.

And here are a few more observations by the author of the article, Anna Pawlowska:

Many of our weaknesses, whose sources we have been seeking so zealously in the past months, arise from the "de-ideologization" of the party. It is not possible to stop making mistakes -- acting in the dark, according to ad hoc needs, and to possibilities assessed in a voluntaristic way -- without class analyses of the stage of social development, without a rational prognosis of its prospects.

The party was (?threatened) by the mandatory and bureaucratic mode of its functioning: but how could it be otherwise, when so often there was a lack of preparation for the independent undertaking of initiatives, when instructions from above replaced evaluations of the political situation in specific circles and the ensuing arguments in influencing a given circle.

Class instinct, experience of life, down-to-earth emotional involvement -- these are the great invaluable assets in party activity. This activity is, however, too complicated for this to suffice.

PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI DISCUSSES PARTY ISSUES

LD032128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0615 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Stefan Olszowski by correspondent Waldemar Rudnik at the PZPR national ideological-theoretical conference in Warsaw 2 Apr -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] During a break in the conference I asked Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski for an interview. Comrade Secretary, correct me if I am wrong, but it seems to me that the last conference of this kind was held several years ago.

[Answer] I don't remember any conference organized on such a scale, with such a wide scope of problems, and such a number of people, and what is more important with such a number of prepared reports.

Perhaps this type of conference was held when (?Edward Gierek) was still the first secretary [words indistinct] we have decided [words indistinct] Central Committee, to hold such a conference in order to carry out certain debates, certain analysis of social awareness [words indistinct] and to [words indistinct] to formulate tasks, not only immediate ones but also long term ones.

We are in a reasonably good position because the party has held the ninth congress. The congress by the way, which preceded it, also by way of debates [words indistinct]. We are treating the achievements of the ninth congress as very important and binding. Several months after the ninth congress, disturbances to our social life occurred late last year [word indistinct] in October and November [words indistinct] with the rising counterrevolutionary wave, this state of affairs was cut short on 13 December by the Military Council of National Salvation. After 13 December new conditions have been created for the functioning of the party. The fact that new conditions had been created does not mean that problems have disappeared. It is in order to define the problems, and to identify them, and also to try to solve them that our conference has been convened.

[Question] All the events that you have mentioned, and the 13 December decision greatly influenced social awareness which you mention. What in your view is the greatest damage suffered in this respect by the party, and us, the community?

[Answer] I think that the greatest damage and the greatest threat, as can be assessed today boils down to the threat to the state, which constitutes the greatest prize of all citizens, and which is a body which should serve the entire Polish community, and particularly the working people.

But such a statement is a general one. I would like here to draw your attention to the fact that there was a sincere crisis in social awareness connected precisely with this sense of belonging to the state and with state instinct, as it were. I mean here, for example, problems such as the losses caused by the long periods of strikes, and the problems which finally found their expression in very tangible demonstrations. I am talking here about a considerable drop in the national output last year and finally about very serious unrest in the sense of civic duties and the sense of public law and order, and I am referring to the weakening of something which could be called patriotic and internationalist upbringing.

I have attempted to discuss these issues in a paper published [words indistinct] and also in the opening speech which I delivered together with other colleagues at the conference today.

[Question] In your speech you have given or have attempted to give definitions of the tasks facing the ideological front of the party. What are the most important tasks then?

[Answer] This issue of party unity is of highest significance. We have sets of quotations from the statements Wojciech Jaruzelski enunciated during the seventh party plenum and which indicate clearly that all conceptions of the right [word indistinct] and also some other conceptions of political left create a danger which at times can cause acute tensions.

And so the main aim is the issue of achieving internal party coherence and strength both at the organizational and at the ideological level. But this cannot be an end in itself. This, after all, should be a natural thing in our system. One could not conceive the functioning of this system (?without the party). Quite simply, the system cannot function without it. The way in which the party functions determines the functioning of the whole state system. One could risk a statement that certain negative phenomena which occurred at some point within the party found their expression in public life. Following the same logic, one could continue that re-establishing the respect to democratic centralism and not bureaucratic centralism, which was a binding regulation at some point, will, in a certain way, constitute a guarantee and a warranty for a correct functioning of our nationwide socialist democracy and a unified state.

And so if there were a hierarchy of tasks, the first one would be the following: the consolidation of the party itself, that is to say, its ranks and its organizations at various levels, and immediately following, the second task would be the strengthening of the influence of the party among the public and, first of all, among the working class, for the precondition for the existence of our party and its mission is acting precisely as a working class movement, acting on their behalf and for their sake. Summing up I would like to say that there are two functions of the party, as it were, the internal function of the party and the external one, that is to say, the function of influencing the public. Naturally, as with all processes taking place in the sphere of consciousness, nobody thinks that the changes will take place rapidly or automatically. We are not after a superficial movement but it is important here to work and to experience our ideology and policies in a profound way and this should, quite simply, bear good fruit in our public life. And I mean here the fruit of real democracy and real self-governing and also the real strengthening of the state itself -- in other words we are talking here about the issues which have been defined clearly by General Jaruzelski.

[Question] I will confide in you, Comrade Secretary. We journalists have had recently a few problems in trying to chase the members of the party leadership during their numerous journeys all over the country when they meet workers. You also tend to participate in such meetings. What are your impressions from them?

[Answer] Well, I must say that I used to travel a lot before as well, and now I am traveling much again [after 13 December]. I want to say here that I never lost the optimistic spirit, although before 13 December I had seen some difficult meetings and complicated encounters in many industrial enterprises, in Warsaw and elsewhere. Also at present I do my best to participate in meetings all over the country and in so doing I seek contacts with working people's groups. I would like to say that these meetings make me optimistic. This sense of optimism can be defined as the sense of tangible improvement in coherence of the party and the sense of coparticipation by the public in party activities which is expressed in different forms, for example as civic committees of national rebirth or in other forms of social activity.

Naturally, there is still a large number of phenomena which would indicate that there are negative feelings toward our party, and our ideology. In fact sometimes we can talk about some forms of anti-state activities. But I believe that those phenomena will gradually give way and in the course of, as it were, a certain stabilization of attitudes and, especially, in the course of the improvement of the economy which is taking place. [Words indistinct] one can understand vividly that the improvement in the country's economic situation is the key which will solve all the problems.

However, during the ideological conference we are not really talking about the economic problems as such although one of the speeches, that is to say, the speech by Jan Glowczyk, was devoted to the social aspects of the economic reform and so it referred to economic matters in the country. By discussing ideological matters we would like to treat them as the issues which, in a way, are of secondary significance in a correct functioning of the life of the state both in the sphere of civic consciousness and in the sphere of economy, too. I cannot help thinking that we must understand these issues through our work and with the help of our socialist friends, but with our own work, above all. And this is the way in which we must solve our problems, and indeed, we are able to solve them in this way.

We have already managed to stop and reverse the dangerous sequence of events from before 13 December on our own [words indistinct] and now on our own we must sort out all these difficult problems.

PZPR POLITBURO VIEWS JARUZELSKI GDR VISIT, FOOD

AU021402 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 31 Mar 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Full Approval of the Results of the Visit to East Germany"]

[Text] On 30 March, the Politburo acquainted itself with the report on the official party-state visit to the German Democratic Republic, expressing its full approval of the results of the talks held there.

The great warmth with which the East German community and that of Berlin greeted the Polish delegation was emphasized with satisfaction.

It was said that the lasting ties between Poland and East Germany and the good-neighborly relations between the two socialist states in the middle of our continent are an important element for peace and stability in Europe and a barrier against revanchist and reactionary forces.

The Politburo stressed the importance behind having common views on international issues. Poland and East Germany recognize and respect the realities of postwar Europe as the basis for security, stabilization and peace and for all the international agreements and postwar facts which lay down the political and geographical shape of Europe today.

The importance of jointly opposing interference in Poland's domestic affairs and the discrimination initiated against Poland, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was stressed by the Politburo.

It was stated that the desire expressed during the visit to deepen and develop the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries as well as cooperation within the framework of CEMA are important for the consolidation of the community of socialist countries. The Sovet Union's peace initiatives, for which both countries expressed their firm support, were stressed.

The Politburo recognized that economic matters had been an important part of the talks between the Polish and the East German party-state delegations and had been successfully settled. These matters included assuring, both now and in the long term, mutual supplies of raw materials and products, and, in particular, better integrating and coordinating undertakings which are particularly important in the light of the Polish economy's difficulties and needs.

During the Politburo meeting, it was stressed that it is important to deepen the internationalist relations between the PZPR and the SED, which are characterized by the full confidence of society. It is also important to deepen the relations between their allied parties and organizations and, in this way, form friendly and good-neighborly coexistence and cooperation between both sides.

The Politburo stressed the importance of the visit and its results to both countries which are joined by friendship, to further cooperation between the PZPR and the SED and to the consolidation of the socialist community.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the way the implementation of the tasks facing agriculture and the agricultural and food industry this year is progressing, and also with the situation with procurement and the supply to the population of food produce. It was stated that the fall in animal production in 1981 and the insufficient supply of industrial resources for agricultural production are making it difficult to fulfill the tasks facing agriculture and the food economy. In the current situation, therefore, farming every single hectare of land and making the most of all possibilities for agricultural and food production takes on particular importance. It was stressed that there can be no uncultivated and badly farmed land. Farmers and their property must be appraised in this respect. The law and regulations in force should favor the proper exploitation of land.

The Politburo stated that the current situation in animal production indicates that, with the exception of poultry, the drop in production has been eased and that milk procurement is being maintained at a favorable level.

The Politburo recommended that the balance sheet for grain, meat and fats be looked at again for the purpose of assuring essential supplies to the market according to the compulsory market supply system.

The degree to which scientific research is being applied to agricultural practice and the amount of specialist advice available was critically appraised. It was said that changes ought to occur in the teaching system in agricultural schools and colleges of higher education to enable students to receive better practical preparation for their profession.

The Politburo drew attention to the need for agricultural cooperative units and for industry to ensure the proper procurement and correct utilization of all agricultural produce. It was recommended that actions be taken to step up the procurement of grain and potatoes.

The need was stressed to ensure greater care that agricultural equipment is properly utilized and that all production resources are effectively managed.

As the next point in the agenda, the Politburo acquainted itself with the sociopolitical situation in education.

WRON MEMBERS MEET WITH CIVILIAN COMMITTEES

LD022024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Lt Gen Wlodzimkerz Oliwa, commanding officer of the Warsaw Military District and member of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON] today met representatives of the civic committees for national salvation from voivodships included in the Warsaw Military District.

Recently, other members of the WRON met representatives of the committees. In Gdynia the navy commanding officer, Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn and in Poznan the commanding officer of the air force Lt Gen Tadeusz Krepski. Among other things, it was stressed at the meetings that the movement for national renewal is the most valuable of all reserves [rezerwy] at the disposal of our country, along with the reserves of vici [as received] attitudes, without which even the most accurate decision and most successful reform cannot bring desired results.

Representatives of the Polish Peoples Army have been widely participating in the national salvation committees. Men from all social circles and from all parts of the country are serving in the army. A considerable share of the activity of the committees has been done by the ex-servicemen.

COUNCIL OF STATE DISCUSSES SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD022150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A consultative meeting took place in Warsaw today in the Hall of Columns of the Council of State. The meeting was devoted to the draft statute on people's councils and on territorial self-government. Participating in the discussion on the latest version of the draft level, were voivodas and chairman of councils at the primary level. The meeting is being held under the chairmanship of Zdzislaw Tomal,deputy chairman of the Council of State.

Opening the discussion Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of State, chairman of the Legal Commission and of the commission of the Council of State dealing with matters pertaining to the statute on people's councils and territorial self-government, pointed to the importance of the present consultations taking place before the draft statute is submitted to the Sejm. The formulations contained in this draft and the proposals and amendements which have been proposed during the previous discussion are aimed at strengthening the role of people's councils as a basic link of territorial self-government.

The draft statute stresses the activity of people's councils as being a platform where all initiatives connected with the everyday and social needs of inhabitants can be agreed upon, discussed and coordinated and where self-governing initiatives can be coordinated, for instance those of the self-government of inhabitants of towns and villages. The draft statute also develops all elements connected with the introduction of the economic reform.

KOMENDER ADDRESSES PAX ACTIVISTS MEETING 4 APR

LD042320 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Apr (PAP) -- Activists of the central and regional authorities of the "Pax" Association and of the affiliated economic organizations held a session here last night to discuss the organization's current tasks.

In a report delivered during the session, chairman of the board of the "Pax" Association, Minister Zenon Komender, analyzed the present ideological, political and economic situation in Poland.

He stressed that the time of martial law should be regarded as an attempt to put the affairs of Poland into order on her own, "and one of the conditions of using this time properly was the need to counteract any tendencies seeking to complicate the situation and by this delaying the termination of martial law.

Speaking of the need to develop socialist democracy Minister Komender emphasized the significance of the coalition nature of exercising power with the preservation of the leading role of the PUWP.

"The social movement of lay Catholics 'Pax' preserving its ideological identity, will be an active force co-responsible for extricating Poland from crisis and for prospects of socialist state," he said.

MICHALEK ATTENDS BIELSKO BIALA PZPR-ZSL MEETING

LD022022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A joint plenary session of PZPR and ZSL voivodship committees was held in Bielsko Biala today. The joint session assessed the state of agriculture in Bielsko Biala Voivodship and adopted plans for the next few years. It was emphasized that the most important task at present in activating agriculture and the food economy is to halt the downward trends in agricultural production. The need to intensify grain and fodder crops production and to restore the number of head of cattle and pigs was underlined. A further increase in the number of sheep in natural mountain pasures linked to a farmers' own fodder base is also envisaged.

CZECHOWICZ ADDRESSES PZPR MEETING IN PABIANICE

LD032000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] There was discussion today about the tasks of party organizations in implementing the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum at the largest party organization in Pabianice, in the Famotex cotton industry combine there. It was stated that a condition of the strength and effectiveness of party activity is its ideological, political and organizational unity. The only basis for assessing a party member [word indistinct] should be his professional, political and social activity.

Taking part in the meeting was Tadeusz Czechowicz, who on taking the floor in the discussion stressed that the stabilization of political life in Poland, the strengthening of the party and the growth of its role in society were what the rate of transformations taking place in our country and the rate at which Poland emerges of the crisis depend on. Speaking about the future of the trade unions, Tadeusz Czechowicz said that they would be the kind of unions the workers themselves want to have. They must however stand on the foundation of the country's system principles; and their supreme obligation should be to defend the interests of work forces.

CHANGES NOTED IN GDANSK DEPUTY VOIVODA POSITIONS

LD022056 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] There have been some changes in the positions of deputy voivodas of the Gdansk Voivodship: Aleksander Skrobacz and Adam Langer have been dismissed. The following have been appointed: Stefan Milewski, born in 1947, a graduate in economics (mgr ekonomii) and a member of the party. During the past 8 years he has held the office of Starogard executive officer; also Jerzy Schwarz, born in 1940, a graduate in agricultural studies and a member of the United Peasants' Party, in recent years he has held the office of chairman of the agricultural production cooperative in Czarny Las.

ARMY ASSISTS IN SPRING AGRICULTURE PREPARATION

LD031824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] In accordance with the recommendation of the Military Council of National Salvation issued in the last 10 days of March, the army has carried out the control of the state of preparatory work for the coming spring in agriculture and in the units which service agriculture.

The following items have been controlled in 1,700 parishes nationwide: the state of machinery which is essential for spring cultivation work, the warehouses of parish cooperatives, the level of the supplies of fertilizers and means of crop protection, and the quality of work in the agricultural parish services.

The army technicians and mechanics have also started a professional counseling service as far as technical problems are concerned and have created so-called "moving advance parties of workshops" which repair agricultural equipment directly out in the field. Such advance parties have been set up from the military districts of Warsaw, Pomorze and Silesia. At present after the completion of the control operation in parishes its results are being analyzed at voivodship level.

DEPUTY VOIVODAS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

LD022310 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2009 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] A conference of deputy voivodas responsible for agricultural affairs discussed problems regarding the efficient carrying out of spring cultivation work, the implementation of tasks in animal production and the procurement of agricultural produce.

During the conference, under the chairmanship of Minister of Agriculture and Food Economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, there was also a discussion on the new contracting system and on the introduction of the economic reform in units subordinate to that department. Stanislaw Zieba, head of the Agricultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the conference.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL ON ECONOMY TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD031522 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Apr (PAP/TASS) -- The Polish Government has decided to establish a consultative council on economy to be headed by Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski, the renowned Polish economist. The council is to act as an autonomous and independent advisory and opinion-giving body to the government, the government's presidium and the prime minister himself.

The council will be made up of thirty members, half of which are to be economists. The council will include besides two lawyers and two sociologists, an agricultural technician and a number of enterprise managers.

The main domains of the council's activities cover the drafting of guidelines for economic development and for the utilization of domestic raw materials, for pricing and wage policies, financial and credit policies, as well as for foreign trade and the balance of payments, and market equilibrium projects. In the (?realm) of social policy, the council will deal with the improvement in the living standards of the people, and the social welfare system.

The consultative economic council will initiate periodic assessments of the development of the economic situation and the state of the economy in Poland.

The council's members will be independent of both the authorities and the social organizations and associations to which they belong. They will be appointed for a peri·d of one year, with a possibility of their term being prolonged for another year.

JUSTICE MINISTER VIEWS MARTIAL LAW PROCEEDINGS

AU050745 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Mar 82 p 6

[Izabela Czaplarska interview with Minister of Justice, Sylwester Zawadzki: "The Legal Order of Martial Law" -- time and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Which offenses are most often dealt with under summary proceedings?

[Answer] The offenses that are socially most dangerous, that especially threaten public security and other offenses that are particularly troublesome since they disorganize the market (speculation, for example) and disturb law and order.

Up to 19 March the courts tried under summary proceeedings about 1,200 political and criminal offenses committed after 12 December 1981. They included a few very serious speculation offenses. Within that time the courts issued verdicts in the case of 1,576 persons, convicting 1,513 and acquitting 53 of them.

The largest group of offenses involved common crimes. There were about 1,000 such offenses, and most of them involved burglaries and especially daring burglaries (734 convictions).

The second largest group of offenses involved article 46 of the martial law decree, which forbids trade union activities and the organization and management of strikes and protests. The courts had to deal with 194 such cases, involving 396 persons. Up to 19 March they tried 144 cases, convicted 275 persons, acquitted 30 persons and dropped charges against eight persons.

[Question] How do you evaluate the verdicts pronounced under the summary proceedings? How do such verdicts compare with the principle of penal policy?

[Answer] In 93 cases of daring burglaries the verdicts carried up to 3 years in prison, in 243 cases 3 years in prison and in 397 cases over 3 years. In one case the verdict was a correctional institution. As you can see, punishment for common crimes is very severe.

The punishment meted out in line with article 46 of the martial law decree included up to 1 years in prison for 48 persons, between 1 and 3 years for 105 persons, 3 years for 63 persons, over 3 and up to 5 years for 40 persons, and over 5 years for 8 persons. Four persons were fined and seven persons were sent to jail for 3 months because their offenses were classified as misdemeanors. Some 154 persons were exempted from summary proceedings and 50 of them were given suspended sentences for good behavior.

In the last group of offenses -- speculation -- four persons who were tried under summary proceedings were given sentences of 3 years in prison.

[Question] This small number of convictions for speculation might suggest that such offenses are negligible. Is this really so?

[Answer] This data refers only to the most serious offenses involving speculation. A tremendous majority of offenses involving speculation did not qualify for summary proceedings. Most of them involved concealment of the goods supplied for retail sales and the black market in alcohol. Between 1 November 1981 and the end of last February the courts convicted 2,159 persons for speculation. Over 1,200 of these persons were tried under accelerated proceedings. The main penalties in such cases were economic penalties, which is probably the right thing to do. In most such cases fines and the confiscation of goods used for speculation are punishment enough and act as agents of prevention. However, the present economic crisis is conducive to increasing the economic harm of such offenses, which greatly damage the interests of our citizens and make worse the market situation, which is bad enough.

I take the view that if the threat of crimes in our country has been reduced and if attempts to violate martial law are not universal then this is also due to the court verdicts, which prepare the ground for normalization of life.

[Question] Another important issue from the social viewpoint: The public is most interested in the responsibility of the so-called prominent people. What is your opinion on that?

[Answer] The definition of the offenses against a certain group of people is very misleading because these offenses involve abuses of power. Scores of persons who occupied very high positions in the social and official hierarchy have been charged. Charges have also been preferred against some 200 persons who abused their positions of lesser importance in that hierarchy.

Up to 19 March 1982 24 cases had been tried and the 36 persons involved in them were sentenced. All of them occupied high positions, and they included a minister, four deputy voivodas and two secretaries of the precinct and town party committees. Some 11 persons were sent to prison, 10 persons were given suspended sentences for good behavior, 4 had to pay high fines and 3 were acquitted.

The Ministry of Justice is aware that the proceedings in those cases may be seen as too slow. This is at times due to the complicated nature of the cases, which calls for the opinions of experts and for changes in court locations. Requests to transfer cases to courts other than those in the area in which the accused held their posts are backed by arguments that justice should be dispensed under the most objective conditions. Such requests have to be examined by the Supreme Court.

If it is possible at the present stage to pronounce a more general judgment, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that there may be crucial differences between what people say about the scale of the offenses in question and the actual charges drawn up by the prosecutor and recognized as such by court verdicts. These differences stem simply from the fact that not everything we may view as reprehensible is reprehensible under the law or from the fact that the court proceedings fail to establish an alleged offense. We should bear in mind in that connection that criminal punishment often goes hand in hand in these cases with civil responsibility, which means that the cost of the damage done will have to be recovered.

This issue confirms once again the urgent need for a tribunal of state whose verdicts would define one's political and constitutional responsibility and, possible, criminal responsibility. In this way a comprehensive evaluation of the activities of the persons at the highest state posts would be provided for in line with social expectations.

COURT INCREASES SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST'S SENTENCE

LD022006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The naval court in Gdynia has sentenced four former NSZZ Solidarity activists of the Gdansk Harbor Board, who were accused of not having stopped union activity after the proclamation of the state of martial law and of having organized a strike by a section of the workforce in this militarized workplace. The defendents received sentences ranging from 1 year to 6 and 1/2 years imprisonment.

Also under summary procedure, the naval court sentenced Piotr Wasilewski, a teacher at the Agricultural Technical School, to 3 years' deprivation of liberty and 1 year's deprivation of civil rights for having read to pupils, during a lesson on 12 February this year, illegal publications containing falsehoods hostile to People's Poland.

The Supreme Court, after an extraordinary review initiated by the prosecutor general, increased to 6 years the sentenced passed on Andrzej Slowik, former chairman of the Regional Board of Lodz NSZZ Solidarity. The Lodz Voivodship Court on 30 December last year, sentenced Andrzej Slowik to 4 and 1/2 years deprivation of liberty for organizing and carrying out on 13 December of last year a protest action, during which he called for the setting up of plant strike committees and for the start of a general strike.

SPANISH PAPER INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY LAWYER

PM011601 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 19 Mar 82 p 14

["First part" of Ricardo Estarriol Warsaw interview with Solidarity lawyer Wladislaw Sila-Nowicki: "National Understanding Is Still Possible" -- date of interview not published]

[Text] Warsaw -- "Despite the severity of the measures decreed under martial law and the actions of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the courts and the entire repressive apparatus, the path toward a national understanding has not in general been closed". This is the viewpoint of one of the men whose position could be crucial in the event of a reactivation of the Polish trade unions. The speaker is Wladislaw Sila-Nowicki -- Solidarity's principal lawyer and one of the country's most prestigious lawyers -- who from the outset was also an adviser to the new independent Polish trade union, currently suspended by the government.

Sila-Nowicki was born in Warsaw in 1913; that is, as a subject of his majesty the Czar of Russia, who was still sharing -- with Prussia and Austria -- the territory of divided Poland. The then young scion of a Polish aristocratic family completed his law studies in Warsaw in 1935, fought during World War II with the Polish Home Army against the German occupation and took part in the tragic Warsaw rising in 1944, from which he emerged wounded but alive. He is now 69 years of age.

"Warski" Defendants

The Solidarity lawyer made these statements during an interview at his downtown home on Krucza Street, very close to the office he shares with other lawyers. He had just returned from Bydgoszcz, where he took part in the defense of 11 people accused of violating martial law legislation at the "Warski" shipyard in Szczecin. The trial took place in the Bydgoszcz Military Court because that city is the capital of the Baltic Coast Military Zone. The trial ended with prison terms ranging from 16 months to 5 years for six of the defendants, while five others were acquitted.

This was one of the "major" political trials under martial law, whose importance can be gauged by the fact that Polish Primate Archbishop Glemp himself wished to attend part of

the public hearing, to demonstrate clearly and surely the Catholic hierarchy's interest in the current administration of justice in the country.

Sila-Nowicki's final defense speech at another of the "major" trials -- that of the defendants from Warsaw's Ursus factory -- became in due course a coveted "samizdat," which circulated from hand to hand in the country and was reproduced in the pages of this newspaper.

Sila-Nowicki weighed his words: he frequently resorted to euphemisms and did not say even half a word more than he wished to say -- sometimes even less. After the interview he himself corrected his own statements sentence by sentence.

Administration of Justice

The conversation began with his assessment of the current administration of justice in Poland under martial law. Asked whether he had noted changes in public prosecutors' conduct since the proclamation of martial law, he asserted:

"No. In general I can state that their conduct is very similar now to what it was before the declaration of martial law. I must explain that both before and since World War II, the public prosector has been, under Polish law, a state official, subject to control by his superiors: the public prosecutor does not uphold his opinion but that of the body he represents -- the Public Prosecutor's Office, which is a state body. Whereas, of course, nobody can dictate to the judge the sentence he will pronounce, the public prosecutor is instructed how he should act in the prosecution of offenders. Within this framework, the Public Prosecutors' Office has not changed since the imposition of martial law. Nevertheless, the sentences imposed under summary procedure are heavier now than before martial law, but that is due not to the public prosecutors but to the fact that the martial law regulations are tougher.

[Question] How have the judges reacted to the new martial law legistlation?

[Answer] In general the level of sentences is a good deal lower than the public prosecutors' requests. The judges' conduct has not changed: I have noted no changes in practice in either the civil or the military courts.

Military Courts

[Question] Had you already acted in the past as defense council before military courts?

[Answer] I am not qualified to be a defense counsel for military jurisdiction. That is why every time I have to defend a client before a military court, I must seek the court's permission. In practice, the military courts always allow a civilian lawyer to act, provided that the defendant is not a military man. I am currently also a defense counsel in the trial of Moczulski (the founder of the Confederation for an Independent Poland -- KPN), who was being tried by a civil court before martial law. Now the trial has been transferred by virtue of the new legislation to a military court, but the defense counsel in the new trial are the same as were acting in the civil trial: Nobody has opposed this.

[Question] Is it true that the military courts, in view of the proliferation of trials, have had to resort to civilian prosecutors because the military prosecutors could not cope?

[Answer] Yes, some of the civilian prosecutors have been militarized.

Civil or Military Jurisdiction?

[Question] What is the yardstick now being applied for placing a defendant under civil or military jurisdiction?

[Answer] According to Polish law, except under martial law, a civilian can only be tried by a military court in the case of a crime of espionage, which, moreover, must be a case of direct espionage. Now, with the martial law legislation, the number of crimes placed under military jurisdiction is far greater.

[Question] Who makes the final ruling on jurisdiction?

[Answer] There are already legal rules specifying the crimes which are now the province of the military courts. If a conflict over jurisdiction between the military and civil courts arises, it is now the military courts which decide. In the light of the latest legal rules, certain matters must now be referred by civil courts to military courts, which in turn can declare themselves competent or otherwise.

Date of Promulgation of Martial Law

[Question] In your speech in defense of the Ursus defendants you sought acquittal, arguing that the martial law legislation was not in fact promulgated until 18 December; that is, 5 days after the proclamation and also after the alleged offenses were committed. The court did not accept this argument. Do you still maintain your opinion?

[Answer] My viewpoint is as follows. According to the Polish legal system, a law cannot enter into force until the time of its promulgation. Here the problem lies in agreeing on what the time of promulgation is: whether it is the date of the corresponding OFFICIAL GAZETTE or the date when the OFFICIAL GAZETTE is actually available to citizens.

[Question] What was the date of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE in question; that is, the OFFICIAL GAZETTE containing the martial law legislation?

[Answer] Monday, 14 December 1981, but it was not in circulation until Friday, 18 December.

[Question] Could not the reading out of the corresponding decrees over the radio or even their inclusion in a normal newspaper -- which happened 13 and 14 December respectively -- be regarded as promulgation?

[Answer] In my opinion, the essential condition for the law to be able to enter into force is its formal promulgation in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and not a reading out over the radio or something of the kind. This matter has not as yet been genuinely clarified. I believe that the law cannot take effect on a false date of promulgation; that is, in this instance, on a date when the OFFICIAL GAZETTE was not yet in fact known and available, because this violates the principle that a law cannot apply retroactively. This principle should be applied genuinely and not just formally.

[Question] However, the court which tried the Ursus defendants did not take this into account.

[Answer] Yes, but I still maintain the same stance which I upheld at the public hearing of the Ursus case.

"I Have Had No Difficulties"

[Question] Have you had any special difficulties in contacting your clients, visiting them in prison, preparing for trials and so forth?

[Answer] So far, no.

[Question] Or in calling defense witnesses?

[Answer] No, not that, either.

[Question] Have you been able to call witnesses who were in an internment camp?

[Answer] So far I have not needed to call as a witness anybody who was in an internment camp.... Bear in mind that we are referring to cases concerning alleged offenses committed since the proclamation of martial law; that is, when most of the internees were already detained. What could happen is that the court could fail to take into consideration certain defense arguments. But I have no grounds for saying that I have had special difficulties.

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU050854 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0833 GMT on 5 April carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival in Romania of Turkish President Kenan Evren. According to the announcer, the guest is welcomed by "President Nicolae Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Andrei and other party-state officials." The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two presidents review the honor guard. The announcer adds that President Evren is accompanied on his visit by Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, Prof Mustafa Aysan, minister of transportation, and Fahir Ilkel, minister of energy and natural resources, and by other officials.

The live relay ends at 0845 GMT; no speeches are made.

BURTICA MEETS IRAQI PRESIDENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

AU022012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Saddam Husayn, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, president of the Republic of Iraq received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who is paying a visit to Iraq.

On the occasion, the president of the Republic of Iraq was handed over a message on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania's president.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm salutes between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Saddam Husayn.

The Iraqi head of state was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's tireless efforts devoted to settling all disputes among states, by means of negotiations, to surmounting the state of tension extant in the contemporary world. At the same time, satisfaction was expressed at the ascending course of bilateral relations, at the fruitful collaboration in all fields of activity, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace, independence, detente and collaboration. In this context, examined were possibilities of developing economic cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries, starting from the steadily growing potential of their national economies, according to Romanian and Iraqi peoples' aspirations after development, progress, friendship and peace as well as to the necessity to permanently intensify international collaboration.

Continuing his visit, Cornel Burtica also met with Tayih Karim, minister of oil, 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud 'Abdallah, minister of irrigation, Muhammad Fadil Husayn, minister of housing and construction.

Possibilities of developing economic cooperation and trade exchanges between Romania and Iraq were discussed in keeping with the recommendations made by the two countries' presidents.

LEBANESE SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDENT DEPARTS

AU022006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Walid Junblatt, president of the Parti Socialiste Progressiste of Lebanon, left Bucharest on Friday, after a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the Otopeni Airport he was seen off by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and by Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP. Present were also Samih al-Baba, the ambassador of Lebanon in Bucharest, as well as the permanent representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to Romania.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISIONS ANNOUNCED

Cadre Policy

AU031428 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 3 Apr 82

["On the Activity Carried Out in 1981 by Party and State Bodies and by Mass Organizations for the Implementation of the Party's Cadre Policy" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr (AGERPRES) -- The document adopted by the March 31 plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP points out that in 1981 an important number of politico-ideologically and professionally thoroughly trained cadres were promoted to various offices of the party and state hierarchy, as they have the necessary experience and aptitudes for adequately fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them. The promotion of the best cadres from the ranks of workers and other categories of working people to leading offices was ensured. Thus, the number of workers rose from 77.2 percent in 1980 to 77.8 per cent in 1981 within the party apparatus and from 89.3 percent to 90.2 percent within the trade unions. It can be considered -- the document mentions -- that, as a whole, the composition by professions and social categories of party and state cadres, of mass organizations cadres and cadres in economy accords with RCP's outlook on the role incumbent on the working class in the Romanian society, in close unity and collaboration with the peasantry, the intelligentsia and other categories of working people.

Party bodies and organizations amplified their concerns for an increased participation of women in the country's entire socioeconomic and political life and for their more marked promotion to leading offices. In 1981, a considerable number of women were promoted to offices of the party and state hierarchy. The document emphasizes the increased number of women in party and state collective leading bodies, in managing offices in economy, as well as in education, health protection, etc, highlighting the concern for promoting to leading offices the best cadres belonging to coinhabiting nationalities. The document shows that, both, as a whole, all over the country, and in localities where Romanians live and work together with working people of other nationalities, the cadre composition accords with the population's structure by nationalities.

Further applying the principles of cadres' periodic rotation, greater attention was paid to ensuring an adequate age ratio in the party apparatus. Increased attention was paid to training necessary workers and experts required by the implementation of production plan in industry, agriculture, construction, transports and other sectors of activity. In 1981 over 300,000 skilled workers started working, as well as 16,022 foremen and 37,000 higher education graduates, of which 61 percent are of higher technical school graduates.

Assessing the positive results scored in the implementation of party's cadre policy, the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP pointed to shortcomings and drawbacks still manifest in cadres' selection, promotion and education in 1981. The document refers at length to the measures set by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP for the further improvement of the activity of implementing the party's cadre policy, for the firm application of party resolutions on cadres' selection, promotion, training and education.

Composition of Party Membership

AU031432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 3 Apr 82

["On the Membership, Composition and Organizational Structure of the RCP on December 31, 1981" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr (AGERPRES) -- This report, endorsed by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP on March 31, this year, shows, inter alia, that in 1981, under the conditions of considerable enhancement of exigency as concerns the moral, political and professional qualities of those applying to become members of the party, by nearly 9,000 more than the previous year; 86 per cent of them are of worker and peasant descent.

On December 31, 1981, the document mentions, the Romanian Communist Party counted 3,150,812 members, that is 20.31 percent of the major population and 30.44 percent of the population working in industry, agriculture and in the other domains of the economic and social life. The preoccupation for strengthening the revolutionary, the class character of the party and for developing within its ranks a powerful nucleus of workers, resulted in 1981 in the admission of over 100,000 workers, thus making more marked the growth of their share within the party. The share of party members within the total population working in the area of the material production went up from 74.80 percent by the end of 1980, to 76.03 percent at present, as much as 55.14 percent of the total number coming from the ranks of the working class.

Over the period a more marked growth of the forces of the party was noted in the industrial branches that play a decisive part in the country's progress. At the same time, last year there were admitted to the party over 5,650 workers, technical staff, engineers, economists of the state agricultural enterprises and farm machinery stations and 21,248 cooperative farmers and farmers with private farmsteads.

Over the last year as many as 19,361 intellectuals became members of the Romanian Communist Party. As many as 56,000 women rounded off the party membership, this figure representing 46 percent of the total number of members admitted over the last year. The share of women within the party went up from 28.71 percent in 1982 to 29.62 percent in 1981. [as received] More than 71.000 percent of the members admitted over the last year came from the ranks of the union of the communist youth. According to the plenary meeting the nationalalities' structure within the party corresponds to the structure of nationalities in Romania.

An outstanding component of the activity unfolded by the party bodies and organizations was the preoccupation for enhancing the political and ideological standard of the communists and of the other working people. The political-ideological education courses are attended by 3,009,837 party members, that is 95.53 percent of the RCP members.

The Romanian Communist Party, the document issued by the plenary meeting mentions, is constantly adapting its organizational structure to the demands of life. At present it consists of 40 county organizations, the Bucharest municipal organization, 242 municipal and town organizations, 2,705 commune organizations, 7,218 organizations led by party committees at the level of enterprises, institutions, agricultural units, production sections and sectors, and 65,219 basic organizations in units, sections, workshops, farms, etc.

The plenary considers that the party's organizational structure is adequate, enabling it to assert its leading role not in an abstract, general manner, but through an active, effective contribution of all its basic organizations. In view of taking to ever higher levels the political and organizational activity of all the party bodies and organizations, of permanently strengthening the ranks of the party, in point of quality first of all, the plenary meeting established that in the future too the moral, political and professional qualities of those becoming party members should take pride of place.

The admission to the party will be further oriented towards primarily admitting the highly-qualified workers of all the branches of the national economy, that are to represent 57 to 65 percent of the total number of working people to become party members this year. The fact will be ensured that peasants further stand for at least 15 percent of these people admitted to the party, and in the counties where the population working in agriculture is more numerous they represent at least 25 percent of the new members of the party.

In order to ensure the growth of the share represented by women within the ranks of the party and to preserve a stable balance as concerns the distribution of members according to their age, in 1982 women shall stand for at least 50 percent of the total number of people admitted to the party, and at least 70 percent will come from the Union of the Communist Youth.

Meat Production Plans

AU031435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Resolution on the Plenary Meeting of the CC of the RCP on Measures for the Implementation of the Programme on Territorial Self-Management and Self-Supply of the Population" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr (AGERPRES) -- This resolution adopted by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP mentions that the recent animal census points to the rise in the head of animal, poultry and bee-families in agriculture as a whole, as compared to the census taken last year, with almost all species.

The document presents the situation of the head of animals and poultry by species as it was on February 1, 1982: Bovines - 6,303 thsd; pigs - 12,464 thsd; sheep - 17,288 thsd; goats - 460 thsd; poultry - 109,244 thsd; horses - 598 thsd; rabbits - 725 thsd; furred animals - 331 thsd; bee (thou families) - 1,150.

Highlighting the fact that Romanian agriculture has the means and possibilities needed for the further development of zootechny and animal production, the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP also pointed to certain shortfalls in zootechny and endorsed measures for the improvement of the provisions of the programme of territorial self-management and self-supply.

According to the resolution of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP, starting 1982, the average slaughtering weight of young cattle shall have to increase to at least 400 kg and the fattening period to be extended to more than two years. This will ensure by 1985 the necessary conditions for a well-balanced development of the bovine species, with a view to increasing the beef and milk production.

The total amounts of meat and the per capita consumption over 1982-1985 shall keep at the planned level. The diminution of the beef consumption shall be compensated by an increased share of pork, fowl and rabbit.

With a view to ensuring rhythmical supply of urban population all the year long, on setting provisions for country consumption considered will be the formation of a meat stock equivalent to the consumption for 1-1.5 months.

The head of animal meant for slaughtering for the population's consumption in keeping with the proposals for the improvement of the self-supply programme shall be established by counties, municipalities, towns and localities in keeping with legal provisions.

The plenum considers that the integral fulfillment of the provisions of the programme and the securing of a proper supply of the population with meat, milk and other animal produce demand the securing by all state and cooperative units, by all owners of animals of further improvement of the whole activity in zootechny, and establishes a package of measures to this effect.

Working People's Proposals

AU031439 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Document of Plenary Meeting of CC of RCP: On the Activity of Solving Working People's Proposals, Intimations, Complaints and Applications in 1981" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr (AGERPRES) -- This document endorsed by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 31, 1982, mentions that through letters and audiences an ample dialogue was carried out in 1981 too, between the working people and the RCP leadership, the party and state bodies, the mass and public organizations, and direct contact of wide scope with the country's citizens was achieved.

Last year, the work of solving the citizens' proposals, intimations and applications was improved, and the responsibility of the party bodies and organizations for the direct leadership of that activity was enhanced.

As many as 1,798,120 citizens (885,781 by letters and 902,339 in audiences) applied to the RCP leadership, to the central state and public bodies and organizations, the country, municipal, town party bodies, institutions, public organizations, to the press and radio-television.

The document mentions the year-by-year rise in the number of citizens who made constructive proposals and appreciations regarding the RCP general policy, for the improvement of the party decisions and of the laws, whose drafts were submitted to the masses for debate.

Some 285,980 letters and audiences had as object proposals and intimations, out of which 187,446 referred to multiple aspects of the economic and social activity, more than 65 per cent proving to be justified, and 98,534 to the work and behaviour of cadres and other personnel with various offices in varied domains, of which 45 per cent were found to be justified. The working people paid greater attention to the economic problems, many of their proposals and the conclusions and measures taken based on the investigation of intimations regarding disorders and shortcomings that were manifest in various domains of activity ending with important results for the national economy.

Based on the conclusions resulted from the analysis of the proposals and intimations, adequate measures were taken for doing away with the disorders found and in most of the economic units and institutions referred to action was taken also for averting other negative phenomena.

The document also mentions that the working people addressed a large number of applications for the solutioning of personal problems. Over 560,000, that is, 40 per cent of them, in keeping with the possibilities, with their lawfulness and justification, were granted.

67,430 applications for jobs were granted in keeping with the needs of the economic units.

Based on the analysis made, the document shows, the plenum considered that in the four years that passed since the endorsement of the decision of the CC of the RCP and of the law No 1 of March 1973, considerable progress was made in the organization, content and efficiency of the work with letters and audiences. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the fact that some shortcomings that were manifest also in the past years and were criticized by the party leadership were still not removed because of the fact that the party bodies, the mass and public bodies and organizations with attributions in this domain did not take action with due firmness and perseverance in order to induce all responsible factors to correctly cope with the requirements of the party decisions and of the country's laws as regards the letters and audiences of the working people.

The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party expressed the confidence that the doing away with the shortcomings pointed out, the improvement of the acitivity with letters and audiences will bring about the continuous increase of its contribution to involving the masses in running the public affairs, in solving the concrete problems posed by life, in developing the socialist democracy and in strengthening the links and unity between the party and the people.

Energy Goals

AU011920 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The decision of the RCP Central Committee plenum held on 31 March 1982 regarding the implementation of the program of producing energy in the 1981-85 5-year plan and developing the country's energy basis up to 1990 was published today.

The document stresses the complete endorsement by the party Central Committee of the guidelines and assessments made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu regarding the manner in which the energy program is implemented and regarding the ways and means of more forcefully developing the country's enegry basis in the current 5-year plan and up to the end of this 10-year period. The document highly appreciates the decisive contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in drawing up and substantiating the country's overall energy policy, which proceeds from the need to ensure a forceful increase and the proper management of all energy resources with a view to the multifaceted progress of the national economy, of constantly increasing the socialist wealth and of improving, on this basis, the material and cultural living standard of all our people.

Expressing concern and a particular and constant preoccupation with resolving one of the basic problems of our national economic growth, of implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society, the measures and guidelines presented within the plenum are developing, on a higher level, the provisions included in the program-guidelines on research and development in the field of energy from 1981-85 and the major orientations up to the year 2000 adopted by the 12th party congress.

The decision stresses that, taking into consideration the requirements of the national economy and the implications of the energy crisis at a world level, the Central Committee plenum assessed that measures are necessary to expand and improve the national energy system, to exceed the achievements of electrical power stations based on coal, to capitalize on the hydraulic potential, to introduce nuclear energy and new energy resources in the energy system, and to reduce the utilization of hydrocarbons.

The decision stresses that an increase in electrical energy production from 74.1 billion to 82.5 billion kw/h will be ensured by 1985, and to 110 billion kw/h by 1990. For this purpose, mobilizing targets have been envisaged to ensure important changes in the structure of installations and in the electricity generated in the power stations in our country.

The document includes provisions regarding the growth of coal production from 44 million tons, as envisaged in this year's plan, to 86 million tons by 1985. It specifies tangible measures and actions such as the completion of certain important projects in the current 5-year plan to ensure the extraction capacities in quarries, measures that are designed to ensure both an increase in production and in our country's coal reserves.

The decision specifies the tasks regarding the increased role of geological and scientific research and of technological norms in implementing the energy program. It also specifies measures aimed at improving the management of the energy sector, at cutting back consumption and at eliminating energy losses.

At the conclusion, the decision stresses that the party Central Committee plenum assesses that these measures will ensure a forceful development of our country's energy basis in keeping with the increased requirements and needs of the national economy. The decision expresses the conviction that the party bodies and organizations will do all they can to ensure the unity and broad mobilization of the invitatives and efforts of the working people in all fields contributing to the development of the energy basis, and primarily to ensure the mobilization of the powerful detachment of miners and energy workers, thus ensuring the commendable implementation of all targets and provisions included in the present decision.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO ARRIVES 4 APR

Arrival, Gromyko Statement

LD041240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the Central Committee Politburo, arrived today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade Airport the distinguished guest from the friendly socialist country was welcomed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, his host for the duration of his 2-day visit, and by Sava Obradovic, assistant federal secretary; Marko Orlandic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow; and other representatives of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat.

Andrey Gromyko was accompanied by Deputy Minister Viktor Maltsev; Vasiliy Markov, senior assistant to the minister; Yuriy Chernyakov, head of the press department at the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and other associates of the Soviet minister. Nikolay Rodinov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY, with embassy staff, was also at the welcoming ceremony in Belgrade.

Following the welcoming ceremony for the guests, who had arrived in Belgrade by aircraft, the USSR foreign minister left for his Belgrade residence. At 1630 this afternoon talks will begin between Andrey Gromyko, the USSR foreign minister, and Josip Vrhovec, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, with the participation of their associates.

Immediately upon arrival, the Soviet minister spoke to the journalists gathered there with a statement of which the official text is as follows:

"I am pleased at the possibility of again visiting your hospitagle country, of meeting Yugoslav leaders in order to hold an exchange of views on issues of the bilateral Soviet-Yuglslav relations and about a series of topical international problems. We attach important significance to these negotiations, which should contribute to the further consolidation of friendship between the Soviet Union and Socialist Yugoslavia. The discussion of international problems with Yugoslavia's leadership is particularly topical in the present exacerbated situation.

"Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's report to the congress of the Soviet trade unions and his speech in Tashkent put forward concrete constructive proposals, the substance of which is (?clear): relaxation of international tension, curbing the arms race imposed by imperialism and eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

"Good relations between the USSR and Yugoslavia are an important factor of international significance. The principles and agreements confirmed in joint documents adopted in the course of Soviet-Yugoslav negotiations at the highest level represent the lasting basis for the consolidation and development of cooperation between our parties and states. Among them are the talks held by L.I. Brezhnev with Yugoslav leaders in Belgrade in May 1980. The lasting friendship which has been consolidated through historical traditions (?and) jointly-shed blood in the years of the heroic struggle with fascism, through continuous aspiration toward the affirmation of the ideals of peace and social progress represents a previous achievement of the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples. I take this opportunity to convey good wishes to the inhabitants of Belgrade, the capital of Socialist Yugoslavia," Gromyko stressed at the end of his statement.

Vrhovec Statement

LD041404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 4 Apr 82

["Statement by Josip Vrhovec at the Airport in Connection With Gromyko's Visit -- Authorized Text" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- We are pleased that Comrade Gromyko, Soviet minister for foreign affairs, has arrived on an official visit to our country.

I think that what he has said, and I agree, is that this is the time to exchange views on all fundamental issues of the world situation and on our mutual relations and their further promotion. I think that the visit manifests the friendship which exists between our countries and our wish to develop it on the principles of equality, independence and mutual respect, which characterizes our relations so far.

Not to drag on, I believe that the visit is a significant event in our bilateral relations, that it provides an opportunity to continue the dialogue which we consider to be a significant element of international communication and, as Comrade Gromyko has said, I also believe that the visit will be successful and that it will proceed in the spirit of friendship and mutual respect.

Talks Begin

LD041656 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- At about 1600 today Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU CC Politburo, visited the Josip Broz Tito memorial center in Belgrade where he laid flowers paying homage to President Tito.

Immediately afterward official Yugoslav-Soviet talks began in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. In addition to Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec, his assistant Sava Obradovic, SFRY Ambassador in Moscow Marko Orlandic; Ronald Strelec, adviser of the federal secretary and chief of the Eastern Europe Department; and other colleagues of the federal secretary of foreign affairs, are taking part in them on the Yugoslav side. In addition to Andrey Gromyko the Soviet delegation comprises Viktor Maltsev, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; USSR Ambassador in Belgrade Nikolay Rodionov; Vasiliy Makarov, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs; and other colleagues of the Soviet Minister.

It is expected that during the talks attention will focus on Soviet-Yugoslav bilateral relations and that a broad exchange of views on current international questions will be carried out.

Disarmament Discussed

LD042140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2037 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The serious nature of the world situation and its crisis dimensions which jeopardize peace seem to have prevailed and taken precedence over others in the order of topics discussed today by the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, Josip Vrhovec and Andrey Gromyko, together with their closest aides. As learned from well-informed sources, the talks were devoted entirely to the crises in international relations which feed the already accelerated armament race.

The Soviet side found it necessary to inform its hosts in detail about its views on disarmament -- one of the biggest problems in the world today -- and the efforts being made by the Soviet Union to bring about a renewal of negotiations with its most important partner, the United States. In this context it offered an exhaustive explanation of Leonid Brezhnev's initiative, revealed by the Soviet head of state at the Soviet trade union congress, and commented negatively on the conditions Washington sets in instituting on the so-called zero option, which -- it was pointed out -- would place Moscow in an unequal position.

The tense situation over the "galloping" armament race, as emphasized by the Soviet side in today's talks, makes it necessary for the Soviet Union to come out, on the eve of the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, with a complete analysis warning what the multiplication of missiles, the further development of chemical weapons, and, especially, the militarization of cosmos [as received] would mean.

Sharing with their visitors the concern over the seriousness of the situation, especially in the light of the intensifying armament race, the hosts are understood to have laid emphasis on the part to be played in possible future global negotiations by the non-aligned and other developing countries which do not possess nuclear weapons but which see them as not only a formidable threat to peace but also a cause of the further widening of the development gap. In this context the question of where is a way out of this impasse in which the world at present finds itself -- was brought up. According to well-informed sources, the same complex of questions will be discussed in tomorrow's round of talks between Gromyko and Vrhovec, which is also expected to include bilateral Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

Formal Banquet Given

LD042128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2035 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- After the first part of Yugoslav-Soviet talks today Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of high-ranking Soviet guest Andrey Gromyko, foreign affairs minister. In addition to the participants in the talks the dinner was attended by Lazar Mojsov, member of the Presidium of LCY Central Committee; Mito Dimitrievski, president of the Federal Board of the Federation of the Veterans' Associations of the National Liberation War; Stana Tomasevic-Arnessen, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and by several other prominent Yugoslav personalities.

Vrhovec Banquet Toast

LD041730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1547 GMT 4 Apr 82

["Full Text of Toast by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec, at a Dinner in Honor of Soviet Minister Andrey Gromyko" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- "Esteemed Comrade Gromyko, dear comrades,

"It gives me particular pleasure to be able to wish you a cordial welcome and pleasant stay in our country. We look upon your visit as an expression of friendship which exists between the peoples of our two socialist countries. The roots of this friendship grew at the time of the Great Lenin October and were confirmed in the difficult struggle for freedom which our peoples waged against the fascist invaders.

"Your visit is also a confirmation of our joint aspiration and readiness to continue to successfully develop our mutual relations. In this way we serve best the interests of our peoples, contribute to the cause of peace and progress of socialism in the world. We have firm support for these relations in the full mutual respect of principles of independence and sovereignty as well as of equality and noninterference, principles which are contained in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and in subsequent documents on the numerous meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev. I remember their last meeting in Moscow, in the spring of 1979, when they confirmed once again that these principles represent a lasting basis for comprehensive cooperation and stable relations, for mutual understanding and trust between the SFRY and the USSR.

"Realizing our relations in all spheres on these foundations, a very high degree of economic cooperation was achieved, fruitful successes were realized in the sphere of science and technology, of cultural ties and education; cooperation between sociopolitical organizations as well as between our republics and provinces is also developing successfully.

"We believe that everything achieved so far speaks in favor of good prospects for the future. Certainly, we also have certain differences, differences in our views or approaches to some world issues.

"But these are normal phenomena which stem from the specific nature of internal life or the international positions of our two countries.

"However, our common desire and the interest to cooperate, to strengthen reciprocal respect coupled with an open and constant dialogue in a climate of friendship and trust can serve as an example of broader significance which enables us to make a joint contribution to general peace and progress. This is of special importance today when the peoples throughout our planet are deeply worried about the constant deterioration of international relations and deep-seated uncertainty as regards the future.

"If we wish to offer the world fresh hope and a greater feeling of security we must do everything to halt the present slide into a catastrophe and to revive detente. We do not believe at all that this can be attained by aggravating interbloc confrontations and by relying on force as an instrument of international policy.

"The general deterioration of relations in the world has embraced Europe as well. This, unfortunately, was expressed also in the inability of the Madrid CSCE meeting during a period of 1 and a 1/2 years to attain any positive results. Together with other neutral and nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia made great efforts to bypass the present crisis. It is our hope that in the autumn, in more favorable circumstances, we will be able, on the basis of the draft final document, to successfully finalize this business.

"In our deep conviction, the positive development of the CSCE process is of vital significance for the future of our continent. It is in this light that we also look at the importance of the even implementation of all baskets of the Final Helsinki Document as well as the need for agreement on the conference on measures of trust and disarmament in Europe.

"Progress is possible only by dialogue and negotiations which will not protect the narrow interests of individual groups but which will strengthen universal detente. This is why Yugoslavia does not accept the arms race as the means of establishing equilibrium and security. It resolutely comes out in favor of a halt to this race and for real disarmament. This is also why we are against competition for new generations of nuclear arms and in favor of a peaceful contest and initiatives for halting the race.

"Convinced of the correct nature of this approach, we also received with greatest attention the latest proposals by President Brezhnev, in the desire that they might contribute to creating a climate of trust and be concrete contribution to solving the nuclear nightmare which is gripping Europe more and more.

"However, disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, is not only a European problem, but one of the major issues of general peace and security in the world.

"Without a doubt we can add to this the great threat to world stability stemming from the worrying, deepening gulf between the developed North and poor South. For this reason we wish to point out the common responsibility, as well as the need for political realism, so that all existing obstacles and misunderstandings can be surmounted as soon as possible and so that global negotiations, leading to a new international economic system, can be opened.

"We are also preoccupied by this concern because of the nonsolution of major global crises which dangerously burden the world. They embrace many areas of our globe: southern Africa, the Middle and Near East, Southwest and Southeast Asia, Central America and many other areas.

"Peaceful, equitable and lasting solutions to these crises can only be devised by doing away with the use of force and interference, coupled with full affirmation of the right of countries and peoples to live in independence, peace and security and to decide for themselves about their destinies.

"These are also the principles of the policy of nonalignment which Yugoslavia is consistently pursuing as its lasting and universal orientation and which it understands as an independent political force committed to the struggle for building new international political and economic relations. This is our duty to mankind.

"Yugoslavia wishes to develop equitable and useful relations with all countries, to cooperate with all progressive and democratic forces in the world with the aim of consolidating general peace, equality and social progress.

"I am convinced, Comrade Gromyko, that your visit and our talks will contribute to the further promotion of friendly relations between our two countries and to cooperation in this direction.

"With this feeling I wish to raise my glass to the health of President Brezhnev, to your health and to that of your associates, to the further flourishing of socialism and prosperity of friendly peoples of the Soviet Union."

Gromyko Banquet Toast

LD041858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Toast delivered by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at a 4 April Dinner in Belgrade]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- "Esteemed Comrade Vrhovec, esteemed comrades, first of all I would like to express gratitude for the invitation to pay an official and friendly visit to the SFRY. We see the cordiality with which we have been received in Yugoslavia as yet another expression of good sentiments which from times immemorial have been linking the peoples of our countries.

"I think that there is a basis to express satisfaction with the way Soviet-Yugoslav relations are developing. They have a sound basis which was tested by experience and time. These are relations of equal and mutually useful cooperation, of careful keeping of accounts and respect for mutual interests. Their range is from trade and cultural links to useful exchange of views on current international problems.

"The Soviet Union will continue to build its relations with Socialist Yugoslavia in such a way that they will move along the proven road of friendship and cooperation and be in keeping keeping with the joint interests of the struggle for social progress and future of the peoples in peace. Our understanding is that the Yugoslav leadership wishes this also. We conclude from this that the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have a secure propspect.

"Our meetings and talks are taking place in Belgrade at a time when in many countries the question is raised: Will the development of international relations continue to worsen? The concern is founded if one bears in mind that the capital of one of the greatest powers, one could say, has been gripped by nuclear fever. We do not know what medical science thinks about this but for politics this is adventurism and madness.

"But in the same vein it would also be wrong to underrate the reserves which the policy of peace, detente and opposition to the arms race has at its disposal. The influence of forces which are for such a policy is a significant real value, in particular when these forces act from close, and even more so, from identical positions, and when they act in an active manner.

"There is no more important problem in the world today than the elimination of the threat of war, above all nuclear war. This is precisely the reason why fresh peaceful steps and proposals of the Soviet Union, which L.I. Brezhnev put forward at the Soviet trade union congress, have met with such wide acclaim. They enter the very essence of this problem and make resolving it easier.

"The knowledge that a nuclear war would represent a catastrophe for mankind is increasingly present in the awareness of the people. Everywhere in the world -- in Europe and in other continents -- in opposition to militarist policy another wave is beginning to be felt: the demand that everything possible should be done to remove the threat of war and halt the arms race. It is in the interest of all states and peoples that this wave be expanded and grow stronger. The biggest wave is yet to come. The Nonaligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia plays an important role, should also make its contribution to the consolidation of peace.

"For understandable reasons both you and us are particularly concerned over what is happening in Europe. The decision of the Soviet Union to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the development of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of its territory, and our firm stance in favor of attaining an agreement on limiting and substantially reducing nuclear weapons in Europe have the very objective of bringing about a turnabout in the key question of European security.

"Unfortunately, we do not see in the negotiations in Geneva signs of serious aspirations by the other side to reach agreement on the basis of principles of equality and equal security. One can see from everything that the intention dominates on the other side to install missiles in West Europe. A solution which is in line with the interests of peace does not satisfy them. The so-called "dual-track" solution by NATO increasingly reveals its real meaning: it is not dual-track, it is two-faced. Evidently it is calculated that people will not be able to grasp where the truth is, where half-truth, where mere deception are. When they do grasp it, it will already be too late because the carrying out of military programs will be in full swing and new missiles will be installed on their launching pads.

"Briefly about yet another important European question -- the Madrid meeting. Its failure has not come about only thanks to socialist countries which prevented this and because other European states approached this responsibly, and in particular neutral and nonaligned countries which are interested in the preservation of the general European process, the supreme scope of which is the act signed in Helsinki. [sentence as received] Those who wished the meeting would fail, one can assume, felt that the neutral countries are not mere symbols on a political map which can be shifted around according to one's own inclination.

"We would like to express the (?hope) that following the resumption of the meeting in autumn this year, all participating states will invest efforts toward positive decisions on all baskets of the Helsinki Act, and in particular the decision on convening the conference on measures of trust, security and disarmament in Europe. A good basis for this is provided, in our view, by the draft of the (?final) document proposed by neutral and nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia.

"I would particularly single out a question which is causing growing concern. This refers to chemical weapons. Human conscience has never reconciled itself with this monstrous creation by militarism, and demanded and is demanding its total ban. This is regardless of the fact that it threatens to turn into yet another terrible type of weapon for mass destruction. How else could we assess the U.S. decision on the creation of increasingly perfidious poisonous substances and their extensive production? The matter becomes all the more dangerous because this comes from a power whose hand did not tremble at using chemical weapons in Vietnam. Not only fields and forests there were destroyed, but thousands of people were killed, and the consequences of the use of chemical weapons are felt to this day. In order to pull wool over the eyes, (?they) are circulating nasty rumors about the Soviet Union having allegedly used chemical weapons somewhere.

"This is a dirty fabrication. Those who resort to it know it. I can confirm with full responsibility that the Soviet Union never used chemical weapons and it has not given them to anyone. The Soviet Union is trying to close this dangerous channel of the arms race. There should be no place on earth for chemical weapons. We believe that insofar as this question in concerned, no peace-loving country can remain indifferent and passive.

"We attach great importance to the forthcoming second special UN session on disarmament. The tasks before it, the delay in talks on various aspects of limiting armaments and on disarmament, call for resolute intensification of efforts by all countries. It is important -- and we think that Yugoslavia shares this view -- that the session should concentrate its attention on concrete and realistically feasible tasks in the field of disarmament and that it should provide a stimulus for their practical consideration and solution.

"In Belgrade we cannot fail to refer to the situation in an area which is close to both Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union -- the Near East. For a number of years now the tension in this region has been almost critical. The justified interests of Arabs are ignored and there is still no secure peace. It is well-known that the United States encourages Israel and that it is its protector. For the United States, Israel is a military-strategical base with the help of which they keep their aim on the Near East and the surrounding areas.

"It is high time it is understood that a decision on this question can be adopted only with a comprehensive solution, liberation of all Arab territories conquered in 1967, acknowledging the right of the Arab-Palestinian people to self-determination, including the formation of their own state, and the right of all countries in this area to independent development. Israel is not an exception.

"The Soviet Union always recognized its right to exist. In this respect no one can reproach us with anything. However Israel can be reproached with many things because of its haughty and poisonous chauvinism and aggressive behavior toward its neighbors and for undermining the foundations of peace.

"Many countries are concerned about the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. Threats and subversive actions against Cuba are permanent. Crude pressure is being brought to bear on Nicaragua, this small nonaligned country, because its people decided to build their life the way they want to. Interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador is mounting, where the crimes of the antipopular regime imposed from outside are meeting with indignation and dismay by all honest people.

"The greater the number of states which raise their voice against the attacks on the independence and sovereignty of countries in Central America and the Caribbean, the sooner the tension in this area will abate.

"The Soviet Union is working for a calm and serious conduct of international affairs, but this obviously is not fashionable today in some Western capitals. We are in favor of a measured approach to controversial questions emerging in relations between states, and of resolving these questions at a negotiating table; we are in favor of extinguishing the existing focal points of crisis and of not permitting new ones to emerge.

"By implementing our peaceful course, we in the Soviet Union proceed from feelings of historical optimism, from the conviction that mankind has enough common sense and political will not to allow the nuclear madness, and to preserve peace. L.I. Brezhnev on several occasions energetically stressed this thought in his statements.

"We can say with satisfaction that on the basic issues of war and peace the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are finding a common language. It will be a good thing if this remains so in the future.

"The Soviet people wants to see Yugoslavia as a strong and prosperous state. From the bottom of their hearts they wish the peoples of Yugoslavia success in socialist construction and a peaceful and happy life. I raise this glass to the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia! To the health of Comrade Vrhovec and all the Yugoslav comrades present here."

Sundic Radio Commentary

LD031744 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] With the visit by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, to Yugoslavia nothing will change in the existing cooperation between the two countries and parties, in particular not with regard to the principles, established long ago and on which Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation is based. These principles are very well known and have been mentioned on many occasions in all the joint documents by the two countries and parties, from the signing of the historical Belgrade Declaration in 1955 and the Moscow Statement in 1956 through today; there is not need to list them. It suffices to repeat on this occasion too that without the above-mentioned principles and by bypassing them it is not possible to imagine either the existence of good and friendly relations between the two countries or their further ascent.

Andrey Gromyko's visit to Yugoslavia is in line with the established practice of the two countries to exchange views from time to time on the most topical international problems and bilateral cooperation. The present state of international relations provides a large number of subjects for the forthcoming Yugoslav-Soviet dialogue which will perhaps not be at all easy but which at the same time promises to define in more precise terms the attitudes of the two countries on many present-day issues and problems.

The general assessment is that the relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are good, that both countries aim at promoting them further, that economic cooperation has reached a high level, but that, at the same time, there are also problems on account of the differences which exist in the assessments of the causes of the present tension and crisis hotbeds in the world. This, true enough, is nothing new, because such differences have also existed earlier and will in all likelihood also exist in the future. They stem from different international positions and from different behavior by Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union on the international scene. However, despite this, the two countries have always tried -- and worked on this aim -- not to have these natural differences call into question what is common to them, or to put it more precisely, what makes them -- not to say, obliges them -- to work on what brings them closer together without at the same time halting talks on the differences between them. When we speak about the identity or nonidentity of attitudes, the following should be considered: the conclusion should not be drawn from the similarity of views of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union that there are no differences and vice versa, from the differences that there are no similarities. Whenever Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have followed this golden rule, the two countries have succeeded in maintaining the balance between them and moreover, to make a further step after every significant meeting toward promoting bilateral cooperation on mutually acceptable foundations.

All countries with which Yugoslavia cooperates, including the Soviet Union, know the attitudes are based on. As a socialist self-managing and nonaligned country, Yugoslavia does not believe that military alliances, regardless of their hues, represent a reliable prop for the preservation of world peace, and least of all that bloc approaches to present problems provide a true way out of the impasse in which the world is today.

What is at stake here is not any kind of equating or of making differences between the military alliances but all that has caused the alliances to be made and makes their existence dangerous. The policy of nonalignment could never be what it is were it to serve bloc confrontation.

With regard to relations and cooperation in the workers' movement, the League of Communists has been and remains the champion of equitable ccoperation by all parties, of their right to decide for themselves on their activity, of dialogue but without labelling and disqualifications. Yugoslavia and the League of Communists are ready to develop and promote, with the Soviet Union and the CPSU, comprehensive cooperation on the foundations of full equality, mutual respect and non-interference. We believe that in the talks with Gromyko, not a single of the abovementioned principels will be called into question.

BORBA Commentary

LD032302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to the further deepening of Yugoslav-Soviet friendship and give a fresh stimulus to successful economic cooperation between the two countries. Along with such assessment of the importance of Andrey Gromyko's two-day visit to Yugoslavia which begins tomorrow, the Yugoslav daily BORBA notes that for more than a quarter of a century Yugoslav-Soviet relations have been following a "generally upward trend." The daily writes that the foundations of good cooperation between the two states and parties were consolidated by Presidents Tito and Brezhnev who had met on twelve occasions. The distinguished guest from the Soviet Union, writes BORBA, was a direct participant in all those top-level contacts.

Gromyko's forthcoming meetings and talks with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher and President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency Dusan Dragosavac are expected to be a further confirmation of the earlier jointly established principles and of the agreement on the necessity of a continued implementation of these principles, BORBA emphasizes in the commentary.

ALBANIAN DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED IN UROSEVAC

LD031422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Urosevac, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- A small demonstration caused by nationalist and irredentist elements took place in Urosevac [in Kosovo] at about 1330 today. Secondary school pupils started gathering around a young man when he began to shout hostile slogans in the center of the town. Some of those present, mainly secondary school pupils, began to join him, but the majority just stood watching what was going on. A group of about 200 was quickly formed. Sociopolitical workers who arrived on the scene first tried to disperse the demonstrators. A littele later a few militiamen came and the demonstrators dispersed, though no force was used.

More on Incident

AU031450 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Here is a news report from Kosovo which we have received during this newscast: Several hundred Albanian nationalists today participated in hostile demonstrations in Urosevac. In the main street of this town, in which mass counterrevolutionary demonstrations were organized a year ago today, nationalists and irredentists shouted, among other slogans, the well-known slogan "Kosovo-Republic." They also demanded the amendment of the Constitution of our country. The demonstrators were dispersed by members of the sociopolitical organizations and by the intervention of the militia.

Municipal SAWP Statement

LD031700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1601 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Urosevac, 3 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Urosevac has issued a statement in connection with enemy demonstrations today. The statement claims that approximately 50 people were demonstrating. The first to intervene were the sociopolitical workers in the municipality and in local communities. It is a very positive thing, the statement says, that the group of demonstrators was joined neither by young people nor by the citizens who at that time were in the immediate vicinity. Appropriate measures were taken against several organizers of the demonstrations.

Pristina Radio Version

AU031859 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Our correspondent Selim Zejneli informs about today's demonstration. As reported by the Urosevac Municipal Conference of the SAWP, a small group gathered on Marshal Tito Street at 1345. The group consisted of about 50 demonstrators. The commune's political-social workers were the first to intervene and to intercept the demonstrators, who made their way in the direction of [word indistinct]. Then came security personnel and the group was completely dispersed. These demonstrations were of a hostile nature and proceeded from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. The demonstrators shouted hostile slogans: "Republic and Constitution by Hook or Crook," "Free Our Comrades From Prison," "Those Who Do Not Join Us Are Traitors," and so forth. A very positive fact is that this group was not joined by any of the citizens who were nearby at the moment. Appropriate measures were taken against a number of the organizers. Meanwhile, in the city and surrounding area of Urosevac the situation is totally calm. Classes were held normally, while the working people in the collectives of this commune generally fulfilled the daily plan and even overfulfilled it.

So much for the official statement.

For a fuller report, it must be added that the enemy tried by this action to mark the anniversary of last year's demonstration, which started on the same day, place and time. What encouraged the enemies was that today was market day in Urosevac. The witnesses, among them dozens of correspondents, report that when the security forces intervened and surrounded the demonstrators, the latter reacted in a considerably arrogant and noisy manner, as we can judge from the recording that follows. [recorded shouting and noise]

Apart from this, as reported by our correspondent, total calm was prevailing in Urosevac at 1700, when he departed the city.

Belgrade Radio Report

AU031941 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] As we have already reported, new irredentist counterrevolutionary demonstrations occurred in Urosevac today. Here is a report by Kosta Krajincanic:

In the morning hours, in the Urosevac town park, with the busts of people's heroes Milan Zecar, Peko Tepalcevic and Trajko Grkovic and which, to mention in passing, were damaged by demonstrators a year ago today, groups of young boys and girls began to assemble. This might have looked like a usual scene: Young people always gather here, this might have looked particularly (?innocent) today because it was a nice, sunny and, in addition, a market day. Another question is whether any greater precautionary measures could have been taken, since the assumptions were that provocations would occur.

At about 1330, these assumptions came true. A signal was given for the beginning of demonstrations. A group of young people left the park and with loud shouting in no time at all they got all others in the park to their feet.

Not much time elapsed and a group of some 200 demonstrators gathered on the sidewalk next to the park. They did not carry written slogans, but badges with the symbol of the Albanian banner -- the doubleheaded eagle -- were noticed on the chests of demonstrators. The slogans that they shouted are for the main part cited in the official statement: "Kosovo-Republic," "Republic by Hook or Crook" and "Today in This Way, Tomorrow by Struggle."

The following is an authentic recording of this chanting: [chanting in Albanian]

The demonstrators were then approached by communal activists: the secretary of the committee of the League of Communists and president of the youth organization, the veterans federation and the trade unions. They tried in vain to convince the demonstrators to disperse but the demonstrators obviously intended to march through the town and to recruit more followers. They went through with their intentions, but only for a few yards along the Marshal Tito Street, where the militia intervened at about 1345 hours. Following this intervention, everything was over very quickly. The action really was very as quick, like lighting. The demonstrators fled. According to the statement of the president of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Urosevac, a score [desetak] of demonstrators were identified and arrested. The fact is that no citizen joined the demonstrators. However, for the time being it is also a fact that a very small number of demonstrators have been recognized, that it cannot be claimed with certainty from which schools they come.

Let us add some more details to this report: in Urosevac today, workers left their jobs only after 1500 and none of them joined the demonstrators, while out of the overall number of 2,400 students in the afternoon shift in schools, only some 100 were absent from their classes. Some time after the hostile demonstrations, there was practically no one in the streets except the militia. Life in Urosevac is now normal, although a noticeable depression prevails among the citizens.

Cable to LCY Presidium

AU041607 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Now that we are analyzing the past 4 years, we do so with a critical reference to all the shortcomings and omissions that we had in our work. At the same time, we pledge that, within our possibilities, we will make our full contribution so as to implement the set tasks in our daily work. This is a part of a telegram that the delegates and guests of the Election Conference of the League of Communists of Urosevac sent to the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The LCY Central Committee Presidium is daily receiving many telegrams from various meetings all over the country. They express a readiness and unified resolve that our socialist revolution be defended from all anti-self-managing and hostile forces.

More on Urosevac LC Meeting

AU041942 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Urosevac today assessed the political security situation arising after the hostile demonstrations yesterday by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. It was noted that the political security situation is even more complicated following the latest counterrevolutionary actions. Despite intensive ideopolitical activities in the struggle of the League of Communists against hostile activities -- in which, it was pointed out, notable results have been achieved -- the demonstrations in Urosevac yesterday confirmed that the enemy works in an organized and contiuous way in Urosevac, Milan Krnjevic, secretary of the communal committee, said in his opening speech. In addition to writing hostile slogans and distributing leaflets, the enemy tried twice to organize demonstrations in the village of Muzicane. On that day, more than 60 students of the secondary educational center in Urosevac tried to boycott lessons.

After the lessons, they shouted hostile slogans. The next day, some 50 of them demonstratively walked out of the lessons, refusing to talk with sociopolitical workers of the commune. Appropriate measures have been taken against them.

On 1 April, hostile forces placed explosives at the Communal Assembly building, but the device was discovered and dismantled in time.

The session of the Communal Committee of Urosevac pointed out the need for all subjective forces to engage to the maximum against hostile activities and their perpetrators. Legal and administrative measures must be taken at the same time against opportunists and those who fail to report hostile activities.

It was announced that 26 participants in the demonstrations yesterday have been identified so far.

Other Events; Explosives

AU042032 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Communal Committee of the League of Communists in Urosevac today assessed the political security situation in the commune after the hostile events yesterday.

In addition to writing hostile slogans and leaflets, the enemy on 11 March tried on two occasions to organize demonstrations in the village of Muzicane. On 11 March, 64 students of the local department of the secondary education center of Urosevac tried to boycott classes. After the classes, they shouted hostile slogans. The next day, some 50 of them demonstratively walked out of the classes, refusing to talk with the aktivists of the commune and the local community. Appropriate measures have been taken against them.

On 1 April, hostile forces placed explosives at the communal assembly building, but the device was luckily discovered and dismantled. The device consisted of six explosive cartridges and 11 grams of explosive and was connected to three batteries and a clock. The investigations are proceeding, it was said at the session of the communal committee. It was said that the demonstrations yesterday are a continuation of unbroken activities by the enemy.

KRAIGHER ENDS PORTUGAL VISIT, RETURNS 2 APR

Communique Issued

LD021712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 2 Apr 82

["Joint Yugoslav-Portuguese Communique" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Portuguese communique was published here today at the end of the 3-day official visit to Portugal by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency. The communique stresses that Presidents Sergej Kraigher and Ramalho Eanes carried out a broad exchange of views on international issues and on the development of relations between the two countries.

In the talks between the two presidents, held in an atmosphere of friendship, understanding and mutual respect, the closeness or similarity of views on many issues under discussion was confirmed. In the course of separate talks, the two foreign affairs ministers exchanged views on the international situation and the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The two sides presented their views on and assessments of topical world problems. When discussing topical international questions, the communique continues, the two sides stressed the need to restore and strengthen a favorable climate for international cooperation and to ensure the rights of all peoples to peace, independence and justice. They reaffirmed their readiness to act in this direction.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the nonsolution of existing and the emergence of new focal points of crises in the world, which represent a threat to international peace and security. In so doing they stressed that the exacerbation of the international situation has occurred because of the more frequent recourse to force and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries. This type of situation hampers efforts aimed at improving the international situation and at strengthening relations and cooperation among all states based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality and noninterference.

Particular attention was paid to events in Europe. The situation concerning the conference on European Security and Cooperation was discussed and expectation voiced that when the Madrid meeting resumes in November this year, significant and lasting results could be achieved, with the aim of realizing all the principles contained in the Helsinki Final Act. The two sides agreed that the proposed final document, submitted by neutral and nonaligned countries, represents an acceptable and broad basis which makes it possible for all participating countries to achieve mutual agreement. The importance of holding the conference on measures of trust and disarmament in Europe was also stressed, with the aim of consolidating trust and of continuing more successfully the CSCE process.

It was noted that continued efforts aimed at negotiations on real disarmament are possible and have priority. It was stressed that they should lead to a substantial reduction in nuclear and conventional armament, and backing was voiced for the continued Soviet-American talks on disarmament. The importance of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament was stressed, as was the interest which all countries have in attaining genuine progress in this field.

During the Yugoslav-Portuguese talks, special attention was paid to the Middle East. Concern was expressed over the continuing conflict and tension in this region, and it was reaffirmed that progress can be attained only within the framework of a comprehensive solution, which implies Israeli withdrawal from all the territories occupied during the 1967 war, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and also ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in the area.

When discussing the situation in Africa, both sides expressed the expectation that the efforts which are being made in the direction of self-determination and full independence of Namibia on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435, would be successfully concluded in the near future. Racial discrimination and apartheid, which represent the greatest obstacle in solving the problems of southern Africa, were condemned. South Africa's aggression against neighboring countries, which only makes the peaceful solution of the problem of Namibia even more difficult, was also condemned.

The Yugoslav side acquainted its hosts with the activities of the Nonaligned Movement countries. The two sides noted that these countries play an important role in international relations, and they pointed out the significance of the policy of nonalignment in today's world. Concern was expressed about the deepening of the differences in the degree of economic development between industrially developed countries and developing countries. It was noted that the continuation of the North-South dialogue, the start of global negotiations and the consolidation of international economic cooperation are necessary for the establishment of a new international order.

When discussing bilateral relations, the two sides noted that cooperation between the two countries is continuing and is promoted in every sphere. The two sides agreed on the need to increase trade and to deepen all forms of economic cooperation. Both sides confirmed their interest in the expansion of cooperation in the spheres of culture, education and information and in other spheres.

The Yugoslav and Portugese sides in the talks expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit and that the visit will contribute to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation.

Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Portugese President Eanes to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Statement on Return

LD022210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1627 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana -- Brnik Airport, 2 Apr (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned home at 1500 today from his visits to nonaligned countries in West Africa and to Portugal. At Ljubluana's Brnik Airport, President Sergej Kraigher was welcomed by Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists, Janez Zemljaric, president of the Slovene Executive Council; Lt Col Generals Branko Jerkic and Miha Petric; and by Domaz Ertl, the republican secretary for internal affairs. On arrival, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, made a statement to journalists about his impressions and the content of the talks he held in four nonaligned countries and in Portugal.

"Our trip to the nonaligned countries of Africa -- Gabon, Nigeria, Guinea and Mali -- and lastly, Portugal President Kraigher said, had two goals: first, to agree with the leaderships of these countries on our joint action in the preparations for the seventh summit in Baghdad, and second, to discuss at the same time our economic cooperation. Our talks were orientated in this direction. In each of the countries mentioned we noted that our economic cooperation is progressing, but not in line with the possibilities and needs. In all these countries, however, we have achieved significant cooperation. This refers not only to Gabon and Nigeria, but also to Mali and Guinea where the results of the cooperaton achieved in the past 20 years was emphasized. It is significant that the countries mentioned have achieved the level of development which makes it possible for them to progress even more speedily in their cooperation with countries such as Yugoslavia. This is that economic motive which also encourages us in our cooperation with developing countries. In this way, possibilities are being created for the strengthening, in this South-South cooperation, of the forces of every developing country and of their ability to act, as an equitable partner, in international relations with developed countires in resolving the economic crisis which is shaking the world and which is reflected in one way or another in each of those countries.

"In all the countries we visited we signed agreements,and in some of them we fully implemented all initiatives. The only thing still outstanding is the signing of agreements on large business deals such as, for instance, cooperation in the construction of a 200 km railroad track in Nigeria which will link their port with the country's interior. In Gabon we witnessed the great rcognition being extended to our enterprise Autoput, primarily on account of the cooperation by our workers with the workers there and on account of attempts to complete the work on time and with high quality. We are on a good path here, but in our enterprises, consciousness that we are a socilaist self-managing country must come even more to the fore, and we must take into consideration the interests of our partners so that, based on common interests, we might place all future work on a solid and economically justified basis."

Asked how he assessed the preparations for the summit in Baghdad following the talks which he held in four nonaligned African countries, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said:

It was immediately noted in the talks that these countries share with us concern about the development of the international situation, and about the growing tension between the two big powers and both blocs. This assessment applies also to Portugal, even though it is a member of NATO. We also, at least in my view, established two common characteristics which refer to the above-mentioned four nonaligned countries. First, we are conscious of the fact that the tension between the two blocs can be overcome only through cooperation with all other nonaligned countries and that only in this way can they consolidate their political independence and equitable position in the world. They are also conscious of the fact that great powers, even when they participate in resolving a certain problem. do so from the standpoint of their global interests. This is precisely the reason why the nonaligned countries which we visited are interested in the seventh summit in Baghdad achieving the full measure of success and fulfilling the task which the entire world expects from it.

Second, we noted in all these countries a great interest in everything taking place in Europe, in the kind of relations existing between the developed countries, because they feel the great economic crisis which is shaking the world, particularly the industrially developed countries. They are also conscious of the tension reflected in the arms race between the blocs and in the attempts to expand the spheres of influence on all the continents and to draw to their side the nonaligned countries. These countries also believe that the developed countries of Europe can -- with the aim of resolving their economic difficulties and unemployment, and furthermore, their fear of a cold war which is already present -- in cooperation with the peace-loving forces in the world, exert an influence on halting this negative trend which we are witnessing.

As regards Portugal, I would like to say that that country, though a member of NATO, is very interested in the nonaligned policy and in having genuine nonalignment affirmed, and it has, therefore, demonstrated a great interest to cooperate, as a guest, in the preparations for the seventh summit. We noted that there is great unity of views in the assessments of the basic international trends.

I believe that our trip has been very useful, that we chose the right African countries, because despite joint interests and attitudes, each of these countries has somewhat different attitudes toward the concrete outstanding hotbeds in Africa and the world, such as the Western Sahara, the question of Chad, the Horn of Africa, southern Africa, and so forth. All of them are, on the whole, united in their views on the relations and processes in the Middle East, as regards the Palestinian question, (?the situation) in Southwest and Southeast Asia, Central America and other similar problems. All of them believe that all the initiatives should be made use of to put an end to the war between Iran and Iraq and to create conditions for all nonaligned countries participating in the seventh summit, even those which are on the side of Iran, because it is believed that this is one of the conditions for the summit carrying out its role and being successful, which is more than necessary in these international circumstances which the world is facing now and in the future.

At the end of his statement, President Kraigher expressed his thanks to the heads of state and the peoples of the countries which he had visited for their friendship and hospitality.

BRIEFS

NIS LC OFFICIALS -- Nis, 16 Mar -- At today's election conference of the League of Communists of the Nis Commune, which numbers over 31,000 members, Novica Filipovic, skilled worker, was elected president of the Communal Committee, and Mirko Jaksic was elected secretary of the Communal Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of the Nis Commune. Lawyer Petar Males, economist Bozidar Timotijevic, Snezana Tremcic and worker Vukasin Tribundza were elected executive secretaries of the Communal Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of the Nis Commune. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 82 p 5 AU]